The Weekly Post.

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[For the Post.]

IN MEMORIAM.

She has faded away
From your vision to-day,
Yet she lives in a Heavenly clime
Where no shadows e'er fall,
Where no Death spreads a pall,
Where she fears not the changes of time.

In sadness you mourn—
In your sorrow forlorn—
For the loved and the beautiful dead:
But you think, as you weep,
Of the form in Death's sleep,
Of the clay whence the spirit has fled.

Perhaps in your tears
An unfitness appears
To her who from Heaven looks down;
She will bid you rejoice,
And in praise lift your voice,
Since her cross is exchanged for a crown.

Yet your hearts must oft ache,
And tears fall for the sake
Of the dear ones in orphanage left;
Oh, that heart must be steel
That no sorrow would feel
For a child of a mother bereft!

Yet perhaps she may know
Of their welfare below,
And her spirit keep watch from above;
And in ways that are known
To pure spirits alone,
They still may be blest by her love.

We have thoughts, Oh, how strange,
Of the beings who range
O'er the land beyond Jordan that lies!
While in fancy oft we
Wondrous visions may see,
Of their beautiful home in the skies.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

THE STREET TRIBUNAL.

Brightly gleamed the lamps in the imperial palace at Vienna, shining in their long rows upon a scene of gayety and gladness. As Edgar passed through the crowded room, he paused to address the lord chamberlain.

"Ah, my dear Marquis!" said the latter, "I am delighted to see you; all the world is here to-night; but come with me, I have a word for your private ear." He drew him into a recess. "Marquis, you have a rival for the hand of Adrianna. See, she is in the next room, and notice by her side that tall, dark nobleman. It is the Count of Palatine. He has just returned from Italy. Without success, he has long sought the hand of your lady. This evening he has been constantly by her side; he means no good. Beware of him; you will find him a dangerous rival, for," he lowered his voice to a whisper, "he is supposed to be connected with the tribunal of the Holy Vehme. You know its power; but I am called. Farewell! Remember my warning."

When Edgar awoke the next morning the bright sun was shining in his chamber window. He turned upon his pillow and started, "as if an armed foe had been near." In the very pillow on which his head had been lying, buried to the hilt, was a long dagger with a cord twisted around the handle, to which a slip of parchment was attached. Tremblingly Edgar read,—

"You are summoned to appear this night at twelve o'clock before the Tribunal of the Holy Vehme. A guide will be with you at eleven.

Edgar turned deadly pale, as he read the fearful words. A fearful summons it was in truth, for rarely did any man leave the presence of that dread tribunal a living man. Originating as it did, with some who wished to preserve the law which their rulers were unable to enforce, it soon fell from it's "high estate," and became the instrument in the hands of many for perpetrating the most atrocious outrages. The most powerful dukes and the greatest princes had been summoned to appear before the Holy Vehme; and too well did Edgar know that he who failed to obey their call perished by the hand of a midnight assassin.

Conscious of his innocence, he determined to be ready at the appointed hour. Rising he sought Adrianna at the Palace of her father; to his astonishment and grief he learned that she had that morning left the city in company with her father.

Slowly dragged the day along; at length the appointed hour arrived. Edgar heard a knock upon the door of his apartment, and he arose and opened it. A man clothed in black, with a mask upon his face, entered the room.

"I am ready," said Edgar.

"Come, then," said the guide, "we have no time to lose."

They descended into the street; two horses, saddled and bridled, stood before the door. They rode rapidly through the city; when they had passed the gate, the guide turned to Edgar.

"Sir," said he, "you must consent to be blindfolded."

"As you please," said Edgar.

The guide drew a handkerchief from his pocket and quickly blindfolded him. For some time they rode on in silence; at length they stopped. In an instant Edgar felt himself lifted from the horse and hurried forward. They passed through what appeared to him to be a long hall, then down a stone staircase. A door was thrown open, the handkerchief fell from his eyes, and he stood in the presence of the Tribunal of the Holy Vehme.

Seated around a long room were some thirty or forty men dressed in black robes, with black masks upon their faces. At one end was a raised platform on which was a table. Behind the table sat one who appeared to be the chief. By his side was seated the secretary. Two iron lamps threw a dim light upon the scene.

"Edgar, Marquis of Allondale," said the chief, in a loud, harsh voice, "you have been summoned to appear before the Tribunal of the Holy Vehme. 'Tis well that you have obeyed our commands. Listen, while the secretary reads the accusation."

The secretary rose and read from his parchment book:

"Edgar, Marquis of Allondale, is charged with having dared to aspire to the hand of a German Countess against her father's consent and contrary to the law of our land."

"Your defense, young man," said the chief.

In an instant the truth flashed upon the mind of Edgar. He was the victim of a base conspiracy; but who would summon him thus? Ah, it flashed through his brain like lightning. It was the Count of Palatine. He turned, fiercely,—

"Wretch, do you think your cunning artifice is not discovered?" "That I do love the daughter of the Count of Merlin I will avow before the world; but as for thee, I will maintain—"

"He has confessed his guilt," said the chief, rising and clapping his hands. Two men-at-arms entered. "Away with him; you know his punishment."

Edgar was seized and hurried away. When they reached the hall through which he before had passed, he was blindfolded. He was then led along a second passage, a door was opened, and the night breeze played softly upon his heated brain.

. . . . .

All the day had Adrianna remained mournfully within the castle of Drackenfels. Her father had summoned her to depart with him on the day after the imperial ball, without assigning a reason for his strange proceedings. The thought of her lover, mourning his absence, preyed upon the spirits of the gentle girl.

The day passed sorrowfully away, and the night brought no relief to her troubled heart. Finding all attempts to sleep were in vain, she arose and seated herself at the window overlooking the garden. For a time she remained seated there gazing upon the stars or at the bright moon, or at the silver waters of the lake that lay in the midst of the garden. She was gazing upon the latter and a statue of Venus that stood by its side, when her attention was arrested by the sight of men advancing up one of the walks that led to the lake. They were three in number, and two appeared to be dragging the other. They reached the margin of the lake. The moon, which had been obscured by a cloud, at that moment shone forth upon the scene, and, to her horror, Adrianna saw the dress and countenance of her lover.

The life blood turned to her heart, as she saw that he was evidently a prisoner. One of the men-at-arms walked to the statue of Venus, and seized it by the left hand. It turned slowly, a trap-door was discovered, which one of them raised. She saw one of the men descend, then Edgar, and then the other. The statue swung back to its old place, and all was still again. Still Adrianna gazed, as if fascinated, upon the spot where they had disappeared. Suddenly the statue turned again, first one and the other of the men-at arms came forth; but the third person, Edgar, was not with them. Again one of them touched the left hand of the Venus; again the statue was restored, and all was as before. Adrianna rose and tottered toward her couch; but before she reached it, she fell insensible upon the floor.

When she recovered, she found it was broad day, and that she was upon her bed, surrounded by her attendants. Complaining of sickness she dismissed them all. As soon as they had left her, she rushed to the window. All was still; the lake shone in all its placid beauty, and the statue looked as if it had not been moved for ages. Could it have been a dream? No; the terrible scene was impressed too strongly on her mind; it must have been reality.

But how came Edgar there? Why was he a prisoner? She pondered on it for a moment, when the thought of the Holy Vehme suddenly crossed her mind. All that she ever heard of this terrible tribunal rushed upon her. Her father's supposed connection with it; the Count of Palatine. Ah, she saw it all! She knew the terrible nature of the Count, his great passions—his iron will; this must have been his work. But how to save her lover? She thought for a moment, and decided upon her plan of action.

Eight had come, and silence reigned over the castle of Drackenfels. A figure steals from a private portal and glides very rapidly across the garden, toward the lake. It is Adrianna. Gliding behind the trees she at length reached the statue. She places upon the ground a lamp and a small basket of provisions. Then reaching upward she grasps the left hand of the Venus. A grating noise is heard, and the trap door lies open before her. She finds, as she had expected, a flight of steps; slowly she descends, pauses and lights her lamp. She looks around; she is in what appears to be a small chamber; before her is an iron knob; almost unconsciously she pulls it, a grating noise is heard, the trap-door falls, and the statue resumes its place. Alarmed she presses back the knob, again the sound is heard, again the trap-door opens. Delighted to have discovered the mode of escape, she causes the trap-door to fall, and then fearlessly begins to descend.

Down, down she goes, far into the ground, while the water drips from the stones by her narrow staircase. She has arrived at the bottom; before her is an iron door, which is bolted upon the outside; she draws back the bolt, enters the cell, and is in the arms of her lover, and weeping upon his breast. In a few moments she was calm.

"Come, dear Edgar, let us leave this dreadful place. I am fearful every moment that the Count of Palatine will discover us. You do not know that man as I do."

Hastily refreshing himself with the food she had brought, Edgar left the cell with her, rejoicing in his escape. They were about to ascend the staircase when the harsh, grating sound, made by the turning of the statue, fell upon their ears.

"Quick, quick, Adrianna, blow out the light, and come hither," said Edgar.

As she extinguished the light, Edgar drew her into a dark recess by the side of the cell door.

"Keep silent, and we are saved," said he to the trembling girl.

The heavy tread of a man descending the stairs was heard. Soon they saw the glimmer of light, and the Count of Palatine stood before the cell door. A smile of malicious pleasure was upon his stern countenance.

"Well, my pretty stranger," we will see if you have come to your senses yet. If not, this must finish the business."

As he spoke he drew a long dagger from his breast, and grimly surveyed the point. Then replacing it, he entered the cell.

To rush forward, shut the door, and run the bolt, was with Edgar the work of a moment. Seizing Adrianna in his arms, he ran hastily up the staircase. When they had arrived at the landing Adrianna pulled the knob, and in a moment they were in the garden of the castle.

The statue was replaced, and the Count of Palatine left to the fate he so richly merited. Edgar and Adrianna proceeded to the stables, mounted their horses, and before the morning sun had risen were far beyond pursuit.

They reached England in safety, and were married. Though both lived to see the secret tribunals, in a great measure, destroyed, yet never did Edgar hear them mentioned that he did not think with horror of the terrible night, and the fearful death, to which he was doomed by the Tribunal of the Holy Vehme.

MUSICAL KITES.

In Central Asia the amusement of flying kites is as popular as in Europe or America, but it is made to yield a double gratification. It delights the ear by an emission of soft, melodious murmurings at the same time that it pleases the eye with its graceful, bird-like motions. Each kite is so constructed as to produce the effect of a floating Æolian harp, and thus the flight and the song of winged warblers are both imitated in the ingenious plaything. Maj. Abbott gives a description of these musical kites in his "Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva"; "Each kite is a square formed upon two diagonals of light wood, whose extremities are connected by a tight string, forming the sides of the square. Over the whole paper is pasted. A loose string upon the upright diagonal receives the string by which the kite is to be held, and a tail is fastened to its lower extremity. The transverse diagonal or cross-stitch is then bent back like a strong bow, and fastened by a thread of catgut. Of course every breeze that passes the kite vibrates this tight cord, and the vibrations are communicated to the highly sonorous frame of the kite. And as numbers of these kites are left floating in the air all night, the effect is that of ærial music, monotonous, but full of melancholy interest." We suggest to some of the experimentative youths of Chicago that they equip their kites with an Æolian attachment and test the effect on a quiet evening. The wild wayward music of Æolus is far more enchanting than any that can be drawn from instruments played upon by human fingers.—[Chicago Tribune.

TWO YOUNG LADIES INSTANTLY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Captain Barker, of the steamer Express, from Washinton and intermediate landings upon the Potomac river, which arrived at her pier, Light street wharf, yesterday morning, reports that on Wednesday last, 7th inst., two young ladies named Lena Hebb and Cecie Keibert, the former nineteen and the latter seventeen years of age, were instantly killed by lightning, in the Second Election or Factory District of St. Mary's county, Maryland, about three miles from Piney Point and Bacon's wharf. The lightning struck a tree about eight or ten feet from where the young ladies were sitting in the door, and at the trunk of which was a small colored boy, who escaped uninjured. Mr. Walter Hebb owns the place upon which the sad affair occurred. Miss Keibert was a resident of Baltimore and upon a visit to Miss Hebb, where she so suddely lost her life. Both young ladies are said to have been beautiful and accomplished, and much sympathy is felt for them in the community where they resided. They were buried in the graveyard at Poplar Hill Church, the funeral being largely attended and the services deeply impressive.—[Balt. Gazette.

ABOUT A MONKEY.

[Unwritten Lives of the Dumb.]

I was making cake one day, preparing for company, and the monkey followed me into the pantry and watched everything I did. Unfortunately dinner was announced in the midst of my work, and I left it, making him go out, too, rather against his will. I knew him too well, to trust him in the pantry alone. After dinner I returned to my cookery. Having carefully locked the door, I was surprised to see my pet there before me. His attitude was ominous; he was on the top of the barrel two-thirds full of flour, and busily occupied. He had got hold of my egg box, broken two or three dozen, smashing them in the flour barrel, with all the sugar within reach. These he was vigorously beating into the flour, shells and all, stooping now and then to take a taste, with a countenance as grave as a judge's. In my dismay and grief I did not scold him. Yet to see my materials so used up, and we living in the country, and guests coming! He had a most satisfied air, as if he meant, "Look! the main operations of the party are now over." I had forgotten the broken pane of glass in the window.

A HIGHLY COLORED BRIDE.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

At Dayton a wedding party boarded a train with their baggage checked through to Cincinnati. The groom was a blonde African and the bride a brunette. He was the complexion of an over-ripe pumpkin, and she reflected rays of light like those that scintillate from the inside of an empty jug. Her gearing was something astonishing as a piece of studied composition and curious mechanism. The dress was white muslin, cut dem-the train, and gored in the bustle. The waist was tucked in longitudinal folds, and sunflowers looped up the flounces. It had no sleeves nor upper half to the waist, but in their stead was a sacque of mosquito-bar material, through whose foggy texture the arms and shoulders of the winsome bride gleamed like the blue field of the Star-spangled Banner on a stormy night in June. A sugar-scoop bonnet, with a hot house in full bloom scattered over its outside surface, added tone to her all-overbastered brow.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE COMPLAINT OF THE WHIP-POOR-WILL

When other birds sit hushed and still
Upon their nests with folded wings,
All night the wandering whip-poor-will
Her melancholy solo sings.
Why whip poor Will?
Is he untrue?
Won't he fulfil
His vows to you?

Why wake us with thy pensive strain
When summer woes the flowers to bloom?
A garden seems the grove and plain,
The air is laden with perfume.
Why whip poor Will
When flowers are here,
And odors fill
The atmosphere?

Why flit with songs from grove to grove,
Thy lamp the glowworm's gentle light?
Art thou a spirit doomed to rove
The realm of shadows through the night;
And from thy bill,
To pour the strain,
Of whip poor Will,
O'er hill and plain?

Did he betray a maiden fair,
With many promises to wed,
And then desert her love, to share
Another maiden's love instead?
If her poor heart
Is bleeding still,
Then let him smart—
Whip, whip poor Will?

Proclaim thy sorrows far and near,
And wake false lovers from their rest,
Make every truant husband hear
The message from thy mourning breast.
Thy strain shou'd thrill
The world around;
Whip, whip poor Will,
Wherever found.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

AFRICAN CAMELS AND CAPETOWN HORSES.

The milk of the camel is highly esteemed by the Arabs as an article of diet, and is prescribed as a specific in many cases of disease. Lady Duff Gordon, who resided several years in Egypt in the vain hope of recovering from consumption in that mild climate, drank camel's milk every morning, and derived a good deal of temporary benefit from it. In her spicy letters home, she thus wrote of the novel beverage: 'It has the merit of being quite delicious. I wish I could send you a jug of it every morning, such as I drink; it is better than any other milk, with thick froth like whipped cream. The Arabs think it very good for sick people; and a man called Sheriff brings his camel here every morning, and milks her for me; her baby camel is so funny, he looks all legs and big black eyes, with soft fluffy, buff-colored hair, and so very little body to such tall legs, I wish, too, you could see the camels have their dinner; they are the only people who use a table-cloth. The camel-driver spreads a cloth on the ground, and pours a heap of maize (dourra) upon it, and then old Mr. and Mrs. Camel sit down at the top and bottom, very gravely, and the others all take their places in proper order, and eat quite politely, bowing their long necks up and down; only one was sulky, and went and had his dinner by himself, like a naughty boy, and sometimes, the man said, he would not eat at all."

When in Capetown, Africa, in one of her long journeys after the health that she never found, Lady Duff Gordon frequently mentioned the wonderful strength and endurance of the native breed of horses. The animals are very scantily fed, and, as no grass grows in the region, their fodder is restricted to oats, which they consume straw and all. Often after hours of travel the only refreshment offered the beast is a roll in the dust; but this really seems to strengthen and nourish the tough, hardy little quadrupeds, which are thus described by the lady from whom we have already quoted:

I could write a volume on Cape horses. Such valiant little beasts, and so composed in temper, I never saw. They are nearly all bays—a few very dark gray. I have seen no black, and only one dark chestnut. They are not cobs, and look "very little of them," and have no beauty; but one of these little brutes, ungroomed, half-fed, seldom stabled, will carry a 6½ foot Dutchman 60 miles a day, day after day, at a shuffling, easy canter, 6 miles an hour. You "off saddle" every three hours, and let him roll; you also let him drink all he can get; his coat shines and his eye is bright, and unsoundness very rare. They are never properly broke, and the soft-mouthed colts are sometimes made vicious by the cruel bits and heavy hands; but by nature their temper is perfect.

Every morning all the horses in the villages are turned loose, and a general gallop takes place to the water tank, where they drink and lounge a little; and the young ones are fetched home by the niggers, while the old stagers know they will be wanted, and saunter off by themselves. · · · To see a farmer outspan and turn the team of active little beasts loose on the boundless veld to amuse themselves for an hour or two, sure that they will be there, would astonish you a little; and then to offer a horse nothing but a roll in the dust to refresh himself withal!

How the cattle live is a standing marvel to me. The whole veld (common) which extends all over the country (just clothed with a few square miles of corn here and there) is covered with a low thin scrub about eighteen inches high, called rhenostesbosch—looking like megre arbor-vitæ or pale juniper. The cattle and sheep will not touch this juicy Hotentot fig; but under each little bush, I fancy, they crop a few blades of grass, and on this they keep in very good condition.

The noble oxen, with their huge horns (9 or 10 feet from tip to tip,) are never fed, though they work hard, nor are the sheep.

The horses get a little forage (oats, straw and all.) I should like you to see eight of ten of these swift, wiry little horses harnessed to a wagon —a mere flat platform on wheels. In front stands a wild-looking Hottentot, all patches and feathers, and drives them best pace all "in hand," using a whip like a fishing-rod, with which he touches them, not savagely, but with a skill which would make an old stage-coach-man burst with envy to behold.

BAPTIZED BY MISTAKE.

[New York Weekly.]

Some of our worthy colored brethren of the Baptist persuasion had a baptism down at the creek last Sunday, and the ceremony attracted a very large crowd of people. Mrs. Pitman's colored servant girl was very anxious to be present, and, as it was not her Sunday out, she slipped away from the house while the dinner was cooking, and went around in her working clothes. Her interest was so intense that she stood close to the minister, who was in the water while the ceremony proceeded. After six or seven had been dipped, the clergyman, filled with enthusiasm, seized her and pulled her into the water. She resisted, but the minister imagined that she was merely afraid of the coldness of the water, so before she could explain the situation he soused her. She came up spluttering, and exclaimed:

"What you doin'? Lemme go, I tell you!"

But he exerted his strength, and sent her "ker-chuck" below the surface again. She emerged, clawing the air wildly and shouting:

"G'way from here! Don't you chuck me under agin, you nigger!"

But the clergyman was inexorable, and he plunged her under a third time, and held her there for a minute, so as to let it soak in and do her good. Then she came up and struck for the shore, snd standing there, looking like a draggled mermaid cut in ebony, she shook her fist at the astonished pastor, and shrieked:

Oh I'll fix you! I'll bust the head of you or'nary trash! sousin' me in dat dare creek and nearly drownded me, when you knowed well enough all de time dat I'se a Methodist, and bin chrissened by dem dat's yer betters, and knows more about religion dan all de Baptisses dat ever shouted, you mis'able black scum! and me got the rheumatiz enough to set me crazy! Oh, I'll see what de law kin do for you! I'll have you 'rested dis very day, or my name's not Johanna Johnson, you wolly-headed herrin'! You hear me?"

Then Johanna went home to re-dress, and the ceremony proceeded. Miss Johnson is now persuaded that the Baptists are not any better than pagans.

A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

[N. Y. Sun, 13.]

Henry S. Weller, a clerk for H. B. Claflin & Co., was before Justice Walsh in Brooklyn, yesterday, on charge of abandoning his wife, Maria C. Weller, to whom he was married on the 14th of December, 1874, in the residence of the bride's parents, 251 Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn, and his wife, a comely woman, was the complainant. Weller admitted the marriage, but said that as the State recognizes the act as a civil contract, he had a right to insist on the conditions that were agreed on at the time, which were, that he should neither live with his wife nor support her. He wished for a postponement of the case until the arrival of the Rev. J. Simmons, pastor of the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal Church, who was attending the camp meeting at Ocean Grove. In his affidavit the following facts were related:

Weller went to the house of Mr. John W. Fowler, the father of the young lady, on the evening of Dec. 14, 1874, to keep his promise to marry the daughter. The Rev. Mr. Simmons was to perform the ceremony. Weller did not wish to have the marriage consummated, but the father and mother insisted, and he consented to have the ceremony performed, if after the marriage they would not call upon him to live with his wife, or support her. In the midst of the ceremony he stopped the minister, and told him that he could not make a vow before God which he did not mean to keep. The minister said: "Then I can't marry you." The half-made bride and her mother entreated with tears that the marriage should proceed. He bowed his head, and his silence was taken for acquiescence to the marriage. The ceremony was completed at midnight. He believes the marriage to be void on account of the duress and force, and that, furthermore, his assent was not obtained. The minister being his principle witness, he procured a postponement until next Monday.

HORRORS OF AFRICAN TRAVEL

Colonel Long, in describing his recent journey to the interior of Africa and the vicinity of the land of the pigmies, thus describes the hardships he underwent: "To cross Atmour is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For 150 miles the route though painful, is in close proximity to the river, and thus we have water for 200 miles. Leaving Abou Hamed, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamseens blow with roaring sounds their hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment. On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages that lead many to their death, for there is no well or water (save one half-way, like epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it); then we have water for eight days, carried on camel's backs in goat skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross the desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is water-proof only for two to three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcasses for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Added to this is the fearful se-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of our nearly putrid water,—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march."

THE MOON AND THE HARE.

A HOTTENTOT FABLE.

The moon, in pity to the race
Of man in his despair,
Sent to them from her shining place
Her messenger, the hare.

"Go, nimble one, and say to men
That as I fade and die,
Then rise and brightlier shine again
Above them in the sky;

So they must fall and fade away,
But only die to rise
Where resurrection paves the way
To fairer, friendlier skies."

But out of dullness, trick, or feud,
The message which was sent
The reckless little hare construed
With most malign intent.

"O race of men, the moon hath said
That as she lives and dies,
So unto death shall you be led,
And nevermore shall rise."

Now when the moon had heard the case,
Her axe, with force and grip,
She struck into the meek hare's face,
Which caused the split hare lip.

The hare, incensed, with claws upborne,
Scratched back with good grace,
And since that day the moon has worn
A rough and ragged face.

—Joel Benton, in The Galaxy for August.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO CURE A SUCKING COW.

Mr. John H. Young of Baden, Beaver county, Pa., writes as follows:

Editors of The Post:—

I notice in this week's issue a request to know how to cure a cow of sucking herself. I have cured two of my cows by putting a double nozzle on the nose with sharp nails in. The strap is made to fit half-way between the eyes and the nose, giving the cow every opportunity for getting all the grass she needs. The outside strap holds the nails, the inside one is to hold the nails from coming out. The strap should be fastened to the cow's head like a horse halter. I know of no better or more effectual remedy.

BANTAMS.

Who does not admire the plucky little Bantam cock, strutting proudly around the narrow limits of his pen? And his crow? Jumping upon the highest object in his yard, he nearly falls backward in endeavoring to stand straighter, and crow louder and longer than the Brahma cock in the neighboring pen.

We had in our possession a pair of common Bantams, which we allowed to run with a flock of Leghorns. The next day after the Bantam cock was set at liberty he had fought and conquered the Leghorn cock, and was leading the flock of hens around, like a full-bred Game cock, while their former lord, the Leghorn cock, was trembling in the distance. As we did not care to set any eggs from these Leghorn hens, we allowed the Bantam to play the lord and master over them. But this state of affairs did not last long, for one day the Leghorn cock gathered together the remnants of his courage, fought and severely whipped the little Bantam, and took his place once again in the flock. So ended the brief but glorious career of the little Bantam. Ever after his defeat he kept shy of the victor, and remained in the society of his demure little mate; although when he caught a hen straying from the flock he would play the tyrant over her till the Leghorn cock came to her assistance, and then, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," he would invariably flee.

Bantams are not only ornamental, but useful; and families living in the city, not having yards of sufficient size to raise larger fowls, will find that a flock of Bantams will keep them in eggs and "spring chickens." Their flesh makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Their eggs, though small, are most excellent eating.

The different varieties of Bantams are numerous, some of which we give: White, Black, Black African, Golden Sebright, Silver Sebright, Black Red Game, Duckwing Game, Japan Bantams, &c.

For table use we would recommend the White, and for pets the Sebright Bantams, though some say the eggs from the latter variety are apt to prove unfertile—and so will every egg that has been dipped in hot water, shaken, or a long needle pierced through it, as nine out of every dozen eggs you buy from some unprincipled dealers are served.

A house for Bantams on the same plan as that used for larger breeds, but smaller, will answer.

Feed them twice a day on crushed corn, wheat or oats, given alternately, with once a week oatmeal well seasoned with cayenne pepper. Fresh water costs nothing, and should be given every day, and oftener if possible.—[Fancier's Journal.

SUMMER BUTTER.

There are two principal reasons why butter does not keep well through the summer. The first is the fault of the butter, for unless it is properly made and handled, it will not keep in any cellar. Butter and buttermilk in the same tub cannot keep long sweet anywhere. The milk must be worked out very thoroughly, or the butter will surely spoil. Good butter will become poor in a short time if it is exposed to the air, and especially if the air in which it is kept is loaded with impurities. Some of the poisonous gasses are heavier than pure air, and will settle in low places as in wells and cellars, and ordinary windows seven or eight feet above the cellar bottom do not allow these heavy gases to escape. If there were an open drain leading from the bottom of the cellar to lower land, at a distance of some feet, these gasses would fall away through the drains and thus ventilate the cellar.

ANOTHER HATCHET STORY.

Mr. Hermann A. Lang, a florist, residing in Worcester, Mass., has a dog, concerning which the Gazette tells this story: "It is only a year old, and of the Prince Edward's Island breed, and is the constant companion of Mr. Lang's boy, four years of age. Not long since the boy got possession of a hatchet which he had been forbidden to touch, and went about backing things generally, and endangering his own legs. After watching him a short time the dog approached, took the hatchet away from the boy, carried it into the garden, and buried it, and when the child attempted to dig it up the dog drove him off and lay down over the buried hatchet, effectually preventing the boy from recovering it.

VARIETIES.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has declined an offer of marriage.

A Cape May belle says the baths there are as "exhilerating as the clasp of a lover." She has tried both.

Lexington, the dead race horse, was buried in front of his stable, and will be honored with a gravestone.

The Woman's Journal learns "from a reliable source that Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton has taken steps to obtain a divorce from Theodore Tilton."

Boarding school miss: "O, Charlie! I expect to graduate at next commencement." "Graduate? what will you graduate in?" "Why, in white tulle!"

A Massachusetts jury brought in the following verdict the other day: Wee the Juerry Fined the Defendant Guilty and accest the Fene $5.00.—Formun.

St. Louis Globe:

Amanda Jane has gone to rest:
She's laid her head on Abraham's breast
To tell the truth, and not to sham,
It's awful rough on Abraham.

The Golden Age suggests that preachers who want their salaries raised will please take notice of the Plymouth Church proceedings and govern themselves accordingly.

Another lady has attained the dignity of College "professor." Miss Susan M. Hallowell assumes the chair of natural history in Wellesley College, Mass., with a salary of $1,800.

The first female lawyer admitted to the bar of Ohio has proved a dismal legal failure. The baby is doing well, however, and if the clients can wait, their cases may possibly come around all right.

The Chicago Times says that a Louisville saloonist has "American team cocktails," "Remington cobblers" and "Sharp's rifle whisky." The first will kill at 800 yards, the second at 900, and the last at 1,000.

A man who was about to be hanged in Alabama sang, "Oh, the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor wrote, "And then the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter."

One of the oldest, ablest, and best known members of the Suffolk, Mass., bar once dryly said that there was no such thing as knowing what law was until the supreme court had had its opportunity to guess at it.

Frozen peaches will be shipped to Europe this summer in large quantities. A successful experiment was made last year, and it was demonstrated that fruit kept frozen during the ocean voyage thawed out fresh and fine of flavor upon arrival in England, where it was sold at enormous prices.

Having frequently appealed to his father to buy him a jack-knife, and receiving for a final answer: "If you speak to me again on that subject, I'll whale you," he went straightway to his mother crying as if his heart would break, and said, "I can't never be good like George Washington, with such a dad as I've got."

Ladies who admire the rich, heavy, stiff black silks which are sold at some shops at apparently low prices, may be interested to know that a large portion of this richness is composed of salts of iron and astringents with salts of tin and cyanides. The silk is merely a thin skeleton which supports the adulteration until the goods are sold.

The female cousins of the King of Sweden must be lively young ladies. His Majesty has five of them, and a Stockholm letter reports that they make a practice of driving at a most furious speed through the city, overturning pedlars' carts and everything that comes in their way, and then amuse their sovereign relative by narrating the fun of the thing.

A lady who had on her upper lip something approaching a mustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose laughing, merry little boy happened to be present at the time. In the course of conversation the little fellow inquired what he must do to get hair on his lip. "Why, rub it against papa's" was the reply. "Oh, mamma," said he, "is that the way Miss——has got hers?"

Said a Brooklyn girl to her lover, "I wish it understood that when we are married you will make it a rule to give me all the money I ask for, and never inquire what I do with it." "But does that show a proper confidence in me? How can you so wound the feelings of the man who loves you?" "Ah! my dear," was the quiet reply, "my motto is 'Principles not men!"

The Springfield Republican tells of a Newburyport man who was the victim of a singular incident the other night. While passing along the street a boy exploded a common cracker just behind him, while at the same instant a rotten banana, thrown from a neighboring fruit store, struck him on the back of the head. He at once screamed, "I'm shot! I'm shot!" and, taking a handful of the decayed fruit from his head, exhibited it to a horror stricken bystander as a specimen of his brains.

A Verona correspondent says the reputed tomb of Juliet is in a little chapel at the foot of a vegetable garden—a quiet place and suitable for any rhapsodies one may be disposed to indulge in touching the tragic end of the ardent lovers. The house of the Capulets is indicated by the figure of an ancient form of a hat carved on its front. It is very narrow, and looks pinched in its present position in a long block. High-up on the front the stone supports of a balcony remain, suggesting possible pranks of Cupid, but far too high for any Romeo to scale.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 17, 1875.

It may not be any of our business, but we do want to know if the Fife men promised to go for Diehl for Sheriff three years hence.

Since Beecher's salary has been raised to double that of the President there is some fear Grant may want to move to Brooklyn, and try the "ragged edge" business.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman will find it a wearisome and unprofitable task to defend her husband against newspaper assaults. Gen. Sherman stirred up a hornet's nest, and he may expect to be stung in consequence.

From present indications the Brooklyn scandal is likely to wind up with a large number of prosecutions for perjury. There seems to be scarcely a doubt that grounds exist for the prosecution of somebody for perjury in connection with this case.

A private letter from one of the most distinguished Democratic politicians in Ohio states that the Democracy are sure of carry that State by 25,000 majority. The party was never so thoroughly organized as at present, nor the masses of the people more indignant at Radical extravagance.

If Johnston Mooney is not elected Treasurer of Jefferson County, Ohio, it will not be because he is not a first class Democrat and fills the Jeffersonian bill. That he is popular and deserving, thousands of our citizens who have traveled over the Pan Handle road under his charge can testify. We predict his election by a rousing majority.

The Ring is satisfied in gaining Fife for Sheriff. The leaders jumped with alacrity from Diehl when they found the Lindsay men were determined upon their original programme. It is very sad to note the unpleasantness existing in the Republican ranks, particularly as it must all go for nothing in November. The next Sheriff will be "Bob" Patterson. So fife away.

The poor clerks in the Department in Washington are assessed ten dollars per head for election expenses. A refusal to pay, brings an instant dismissal. No wonder the people are beginning to open their eyes to the corruption of a party which oils its machinery with the wages of its employees, and carries elections by the use of money.

Among the other great political truths expressed by the Minnesota Democratic Convention is the following:

> The National Government is a Government of limited and delegated powers, supreme within its sphere, while the great bulk of rights of the people must find their safeguard in the State and people themselves.

The Gazette however, will no doubt discover a very large amount of treason in this resolution.

We print in another column a letter from Engineer James B. Eads, to President Grant in relation to his work in New-Orleans. He commenced operations on the 14th of June and has a large force at work on the bar of the South Pass of the Mississippi and proposes to secure deep water between the river and the Gulf at an early date. Capt. Eads will demonstrate, we think, to government engineers and contractors, the superiority and economy of private enterprise and individual responsibility to Washington red tape.

The Steubenville Herald must have run short of local items when it feels impelled to print the following:

> James P. Barr editor of the Pittsburgh Post, was in the city this morning endeavoring to obtain an interview with the demagogue Cary, but the horny-handed Samuel had left on the early train for Columbus.

We have the highest authority for stating that the editor above named, was not in Steubenville this week, nor last week and in fact, never was in that Seminary city in his life. That he does not hanker after Sam Cary nor any other man. We always thought the editor of the Herald was a sober man.

Fred Douglass has grown weary of the unfulfilled promises of the great Radical party, which remembers the freedman but once a year, and then only to secure his vote, which up to this time has been freely given; but even the most ignorant black man can understand there are no "perwisions in the bill" for him. When he has helped to place Ringsters and carpet-baggers in power, he is told to go about his business and white-wash for Democrats, but there is nothing for him in the party he supports. Douglass and Langston have rebelled.

The Democrats and Liberals of Minnesota have placed a ticket in nomination that will very probably carry the State. The principal fight in Minnesota is against monopolies, but the Convention took an advance step when it passed this resolution:

> Third—That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

This is really one of the great questions of the day. It has already been announced from Washington that the Post Office Department is under no constitutional obligation to deliver newspapers through the mails, and had the Radical Administration succeeded in enforcing the Poland-Frelinghuysen gag-law in connection with this ruling by the Post Office Department, the free press of the United States would have been practically suppressed to-day. The party that is in favor of a free and untrammeled press, is the party of the people.

STATE FINANCES.

Quite a number of journals outside of the State of Pennsylvania and several within its borders, demand from time to time to know why the House Committee of investigation have not laid bare divers and sundry defalcations in the State Treasury. Mr. Auditor-General Temple and this Committee are frequently censured for not making discoveries in the Treasurer's office.

We have repeatedly, within the past four or five years, asserted in the columns of The Post, that an investigation of the Treasurer's books would, in all probability, not only not show any defalcation, but would also demonstrate the fact that Mr. Mackey keeps the best set of books that was ever kept in this or any other State. The money is, no doubt, all properly accounted for in the books.

Every attempt to find defalcations in the Treasury is mis-directed effort. It is upon the system under which the Treasury has been managed, that war should be made. Ever since Mr. W. H. Kemble, State Treasurer, applied his "sweat-cloth" to the gold principal and interest bonds of the State, and as it is alleged, sweated them into green-back bonds, giving some one almost or quite a million dollars profit, the system of managing the Pennsylvania State Treasury has been bad and vicious.

While the State Treasurers have not gone without the pale of the law, they have used the revenues of the State for selfish and political purposes. Against this system must the attack be made before the Commonwealth can have relief. Had the Republican Senate last winter joined with the Democratic House in the matter of a joint investigation, the vices and evils of this system might have been exposed and a stop put to them. But the House Committee have no power to enquire into the real merits of the case, and all the grubbing they can do among the Treasurer's books will amount to nothing, because the system lies entirely behind these books, and it is impossible to go behind them without the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature.

Not until the Democracy have full control of the Legislature will these Treasury abuses be broken up. When the Republican Senate last winter refused to pass a concurrent resolution of inquiry into the management of the Treasury, it was not because they feared that the money would not be accounted for in the Treasurer's books, but because it would expose the financial management, by means of which the revenues of the State were made to do duty for the Radical leaders at the polls.

The Philadelphia Times in a very intelligible article points out the abuses of the Treasury system, and shows where the Legislature ought to begin the necessary reform. It is not imaginary or alleged deficits in the Treasury that should be reformed, but the abuses of a vicious system which the Times points out when it says:

> Of Treasurer Mackey's administration of the Treasury, outside of the integrity of the public money in his custody, we have not spoken. If he has violated the laws by speculations, as he has been accused, and as have all his predecessors been accused within our recollection, he is answerable for it to the proper tribunal. . . . . He is essentially a politician. He regards elections as things to be handled and carried, and his large balances, scattered among favorities, although within the provisions of the law, have been so many streams to demoralize the people. Next to keeping the Treasury intact within the law, there is not an element of power that money possesses that he would not freely employ to give success to his party, and many a Democratic banner has struck before his golden sword when the hand-to hand struggle came for victory. He is a true type or the political system that dominates in our city and State, and is the ablest leader it has. He is unequaled by any of his associates in sagacity, is fearless and unscrupulous in his management, and Napoleonic in his blows What he don't know about elections could be told leisurely in a minute and a half, and all the candidates he has ever lost for want of ingenuity, effort or cash would go into a small wheel-barrow without crowding. When the system of which he is but a true representateve shall have been overthrown in Pennsylvania, the Treasury will come back to its legitmate duties and uses. Until then we shall always look for a whole Treasury, but a badly demoralized and crippled Commonwealth.

We are told that at a colored celebration at Hillsdale, near Washington, D. C., on the 4th, a new departure was announced by Professor Langston, who was recently compelled to step down and out of the Howard University. Professor Langston is reported as saying:

> The hour is come when we must throw off this yoke of oppression and stand up for our rights as freemen. The signs of the times demand that we shall prove our fitness for the duties of citizenship. The hour has come when we must manage our own institutions. If we have colored churches, then give us colored preachers; if we have colored banks, we must have colored bankers; if we have colored schools, let us have our own teachers; if we have colored colleges, we demand that we have our own officers. We have played the second fiddle too long. We want, we must have a change for the better.

On the same occasion, Fred. Douglass, who was one of the speakers, used the following painted language when referring to the Freedman's Bank:

> We have had a Freedman's Savings Institute; but we don't want any more. Our white friends told us that if we had cents to bring them to them, and if we had dollars, or hundreds, or thousands, also to bring them. They told us they had a goose and a golden egg. Yes, we put our millions there, but where are they now? The men who went into that bank a few years ago, poor men, are now domiciled in beautiful homes. and drive their fine turnouts. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed. Just enough honest men have been put into the bank to insure its success. But while they put in two sound apples, they slipped in five or six specked ones, and were sure to turn the specks down.

The colored people have learned a very bitter lesson of experience. For six years they have done all manner of Radical drudgery and their reward is the Freedman's Bank swindle and the seizure of the Howard University, which was built entirely with the money of the colored men. They will get tired of voting the Radical ticket, as a class, after awhile.

JURORS AS AVENGERS.

There is no man of intelligence who will dispute that the rise of modern civilization, literature, science and human progress dates from the invention of the printing press. And yet during all these years of progress the printing press has been singled out by a large portion of mankind, whose sole aim is to destroy it and blot it out of existence. It was, originally characterized as an invention of the devil and that idea, somewhat modified, has been inherited to the present day, by about half of mankind.

In every civilized nation the press is either muzzled to-day or has been in times past, by the ruling powers who feared a Democratic expression of opinion against the excesses and crimes of those who hold public positions. One hundred years ago in all these Colonies, the press was a mere machine in the hands of the British Ministry that dared not tell the truth if the truth reflected upon the people's task-masters. But with the Revolution and the subsequent formation of the Constitution, the freedom of the press was guaranteed. But notwithstanding this guarantee, there are still portions of the country where for a newspaper to tell the truth is punished as a crime. Notably is this the case in the State of Pennsylvania, where its freedom has been denied by the legislative branch of the government from the earliest Colonial days.

But in this article it is not our object to discuss the injustice of the laws of the Commonwealth in this particular, but to show that the same feelings animates ignorant, prejudiced or vengeful juries in different generations, when dealing with the press and that history repeats itself. We quote the following from 9 Bentham's Works, pages 655-6, the author copying the same from the London Morning Chronicle of the 1st of December 1831:

> "We call the attention of our readers to an extract from the Brighton Guardian, in another column, on the subject of a trial in which the proprietor of that Journal was concerned. It appeared to us at the time astonishing, after the defendant Cohen, had in all essential respects established his defence, and after the fair and candid charge on that evidence to the Jury, that such ruinous damages should have been given. But the proprietor of the Brighton Guardian had the misfortune to have enemies for jurors; and it appears that they were determined to make the most of the opportunity for gratifying their vengeance which the trial presented to them. The sort of justice dealt out to him may be inferred from the declaration of a juror when remonstrated with: "Ay, but this is not the only case; the editor has been attacking all our institutions; nobody and nothing is secure against him, and so we determined to put a stop to it or to him.'"

It is just such cases as this that bring the system of jury trials into disrepute among honorable and fair-dealing men. Of course, there is no confidence to be placed in a jury that substitutes its prejudices and hatreds for the law and the facts, when about to render a verdict.

We might suppose a case in which the reasoning of the jury is something like this, and which reminds one very forcibly of the Brighton Guardian's case, although in all probability the jurors never heard of it. Says one of the jurors: "In this particular case, I do not think the paper has done the plaintiff any injury, and were I in his place I would not have brought a suit. But many years ago it commented very bitterly upon some of my acts, and I want to get even. I am therefore in favor of assessing heavy damages against it." Another juror remarked: "I have always considered the defendants paper fair and honorable, but some years ago the —— newspaper abused me and my family, most scandalously, and now that we have a chance, we ought to make an example of the press. I am, therefore, in favor of imposing the highest damage claimed." A third insisted that "the press was always prying into people's affairs, both in public and private life, and the only way to secure the public safety was to inflict heavy penalties wherever the opportunity occurred, and in this way to compel the press to confine itself to a limited sphere."

The Brighton jury of 1831 and the Pennsylvania jury of later date reason precisely alike and although the law and the facts dictated one verdict, their prejudices and feelings of vengeance led them to bring in another exactly the opposite, with a view of crushing the press—not vindicating justice.

It is about time that respectable journalists should associate together for mutual protection, and for the purpose of securing the same legal protection that is guaranteed to every other citizen in the Commonwealth who is brought before the courts on civil or criminal process, except the publishers of a newspaper. It is about time that the tyrannical barbarism of the Sixteenth century was wiped from the statute books of the second State in the Union. It is very evident that in this State at least, a systematic war is to be made against the freedom of the press, and a systematic defense must be made or it will go down. Because one out of one hundred newspapers is reckless or licentious, that is no reason why the ninety-nine respectable journals or any one of them shall be crushed by ruinous verdicts at the hands of ignorant and prejudiced juries who make the most of any chance that is offered them. Because there is an occasional scalawag among the clergy, the medical or the legal professions, that is no reason why the decent members of these guilds shall be punished for the crimes or excesses of a few unworthy members; and yet to do so would be precisely as just as the action of a prejudiced jury against a respectable journal which unfortunately happens to be placed at their mercy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

In some respects the office of President of the United States may be regarded as the highest position in the political world. Not that it has the prestige and the grandeur of some of the ancient Kingly and Imperial inheritances; but simply because of the fact that it is an elective office, in which the chosen individual is called upon to preside over the deliberations and actions of a body of forty millions of men composed of free and intelligent people. It is an office which brings the incumbent into official intercourse with all nations; through their representatives, and by correspondence; and into more or less social association with representative men from every portion of the globe, civilized and uncivilized. True, most of the formal transactions are carried on through the Departments; but still the President is largely the cynosure of the eyes of the world; and by his personality, his character, and his general moral tone, impresses himself upon the age.

Such an office deserves to be administered solely for the good of all the people. The greatest good to the greatest number, is necessarily the foundation principle of a Republican government. This is the pure Democratic doctrine, and there can be no other foundation for free government. Hence, an individual, who, from his nature, his education, or his political associations and party obligations is incapable of holding himself high above these party influences, while in the office of President, cannot be the true, fearless representative and real protector of the people's interests. We have had and still have in this country glory enough, and heroes enough, to last us to the end of the century. We must of course loosen the eagle's wings, a little, during the Centennial; and we, of The Post, may be compelled by circumstances to bring out occasionally our Democratic rooster; but these are only passing events; events, however, that will come. History, is like ice, in cold weather; "making" all the time and at no previous period has it been making faster than now. Between the present hour and the next Presidential election, we shall have passed through the celebration of the Centennial year of American Independence; an event second to no political occurrence of the world. American Independence, was and is the key note to universal political freedom; and nearly all the world knows to some extent this great truth, and mankind are acting upon it everywhere. We shall have abundant evidence of this in what we shall see of the men who will come to this country from foreign lands during the Centennial year. Emancipation from false theories of government, or rather from theories which the people have outgrown, is the order of the day, not only on the American continents, North and South, but in Europe, and Asia, and even in Africa. The world moves.

One of the mistakes of the present occupant of the Presidential chair, has been the making of his own personal comfort and pleasure the primary and the labor for the welfare of his countrymen, secondary. It is the same old story over again which has been going on in the time-worn governments of the old world. The Presidential office is not adapted to this sort of thing. Such was not its original design; and only by a succession of abuses has it gradually assumed its present improper and inappropriate shape.

It is never too late to mend. This is sound doctrine. General Grant may, therefore, if he will, make his outgoing even more satisfactory than his incoming; but will he do it? Is he capable of the sacrifice? Can he yet rise to the dignity of the most distinguished position which men have to offer to one of themselves? We fear that he cannot. The office being great, a man in order to fill it must be great. He must be honest, sincere, magnanimous, unselfish, impartial; and above the reach of bribery, or the blandishments of flattery.

THE COST OF THE FOURTH.

A New York journal makes an estimate of the value of the average American boy and idiotic men whose idea of the Fourth of July consists in noise, burning and shooting. We would say the boy of the period is a nuisance, if we were not afraid some impecunious shyster would seek out a specimen and for a contingent fee induce him to prosecute for libel. The knowledge that he could recover induces us to refrain from any remark calculated to hold him up to ridicule or contempt, but yet the time will come perhaps with the aid of Keeley's motor, that we may be able to give a decided opinion without being subjected to heavy fines. A single city reports the following results of fire-crackers by the boy of the period:

> On the 5th of July, 1875, in New York and Brooklyn we offered up as many sacrifices and burned offerings as would have started a very respectable Siva or Moloch. The papers next day reported 24 fires caused by fire-works, of which the five most important destroyed property of the value of $18,400. Four lives were lost by explosion or gunshot wounds; a fifth was taken by an accident at a fire. At least 7 persons were dangerously shot and 9 severely, while the 13 reported as shot and wounded were probably but a tithe of the true number. In addition to this 6 celebrants lost hands and 8 others fingers, and still 5 others will never see though they may hear another national birthday. There were badly wounded or burned by explosions 15 men, women and children—in one at least, of these cases the sufferer will be released by death. One woman poisoned herself, there were 3 serious stabbing affrays, 1 bad case of mangling with an axe and 5 grave riots of assault. As to the number of minor accidents, casualties and crimes, their number can only be guessed at. There were more fights than would make up a Donnybrook Fair; even more cases of intoxication than there are in a week in Boston under the Prohibitory law; and as for the money spent for fines, fire-works and liquor, with that lost by reason of the day's holiday, drunkenness or accident, fascinating as are the domains of fancy and figures, we dare not commit ourselves to an estimate.

It is not the fault of county Treasurer Kilgore that he does not send the appended advertisement to The Post. Mr. Kilgore would willingly do it, but is estopped, therefrom by "ways and means," that prevent its publication, in a Democratic paper. We are generous enough, however, to lay it before our readers, so that they may avail themselves of all the advantages offered. This is the notice that Mr. Kilgore gives to the tax-payers for 1875:

> On and after the 1st day of May, 1875, said taxes can be paid until the 1st day of August with deduction of five per cent. for prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.
>
> There will be no reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be ten per cent. added to all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1875.

It will be wise for every one to pay their taxes as speedily as possible. They are high enough, in all conscience, without having the 10 per cent. added, which the Treasurer must do after the 1st of September. The County Treasurer will have no option after the 1st of September and will have to enforce the law however unpalatable it may be to him.

The scientific world stands on tip toe to witness the Keely motor, which must revolutionize mechanical forces. Jno. W. Keely is a philanthropic artizan, who feels entirely confident of demonstrating his discovery, by practical operations within a short time as we gather from Mr. Keely's letter in the Scientific American:

> In view of publications in the Scientific American, deriding me and my invention, I feel it to be my duty to depart from my intended policy of making no public declaration relative to my invention. I now publicly assert that I have produced the results which many persons have seen, in the precise manner heretofore stated—to wit, the introduction of atmospheric air into my machine; a limited quantity of natural water direct from the hydrant at no greater than the ordinary hydrant pressure, and the machine itself, which is simply a mechanical structure. With these three agents alone, unaided by any and every chemical compound, heat electricity, or galvanic action, I have produced in an inappreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporic substance, at one expulsion of a volume of ten gallons, having an elastic energy of 10,000 pounds to the square inch. This I solemnly assert, and am ready to verify by my oath. I only ask of the public their indulgence, until a new and perfect machine, now rapidly approaching completion, is finished, with which I will publicly demonstrate that which I now publicly assert. John W. Keely.
>
> Philadelphia, June 25, 1875.

We commend the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer to the consideration of the Gazette. In speaking of the decision of the question raised in the Water Works case it says:

> This interpretation of the law cannot be attacked as a partison one, the judge giving it being a pronounced Republican, and the defendant a Democratic official. It is due to Mr. Snelbaker to say that it is not claimed that the city has lost a dollar through his alleged offense, and that though the Court said that he could not be tried, it was not his desire to take advantage of any legal technicality to avoid trial.

The legal effect of Judge Cox's decision is that Water Works Boards in Ohio are under no legal restrictions and that neither actual nor constructive embezzlements by such Boards can be criminally punished. Suppose a Democratic judge had rendered such a decision, wouldn't there have been a howl sent up from one end of the country to the other? By the way, will the Gazette ever again refer to Judge Cox's decision? We are afraid not.

A mass meeting of the Temperance people of Lawrence county was held last Tuesday evening at New Castle, the home of Mr. Brown, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, who addressed the meeting in vigorous language as did the Rev. Couden, who is said to be an excellent speaker. He dealt mainly with the insincerity of the Radical party on the Temperance movement, and had ample material to go on. J. M. Martin, Secretary of the Radical county Committee has resigned and joined the Temperance movement. "Things is working."

The draft of the new Constitution of Missouri, so far as adopted in convention, forbids the Legislature from making any grant of public money to any individual or corporation, and forbids counties, towns and all other subdivisions of the State from lending their credit to any individual, corporation or association, or taking stock in any corporation or association whatever.

MINOR NOTES.

A general inventory of the artistic treasures of France is to be published shortly by the Ministry of Fine Arts.

Another man has got even with a hireling press. He was a Brooklyn man and he brought suit for libel. The jury gave him six cents.

The ascendancy of Federal law and order in the South was again vindicated at Shreveport last week in the killing of a policeman by a United States soldier.

The prohibitory candidates in this State having accepted their nominations and being sure to poll the full vote of their party, is sadly disturbing the peace of the Ring organs.

An injunction against an appropriation bill in Louisiana has caused the shortening of the hours for access to the State Library of New Orleans, and the sale of a valuable consignment of books to pay express charges.

They are going to increase Brother Beecher's salary. He may possibly deserve to have it increased, but hadn't they better let him struggle along on $25,000 a year and give the rest to Elizabeth?—Courier-Journal.

Rowell's Newspaper Directory has come out with statistics showing the number of newspaper failures during the past year. It records the demise of one thousand journals in that time, and the disappearance in their ruins of over $8,000,000.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has indeed fallen upon evil times. The Republican members of the State Legislature have dismissed him in one and a half columns of fine print, and called for the instant dismissal of all Federal officials appointed on his recommendation.

In his opening address at Columbia, S. C., in the trial of Parker, the ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, for frauds against the State, the Attorney-General promised to show that Parker had appropriated more than $400,000 of unpaid coupons.

The New York Times sympathetically remarks that some of the Plymouth brethren toss assertions about in so wild a way, and seems to have so little sense of truth, that "it is enough to make Brother Shearman weep to behold their perversity."

An inebriated American took possession of a Chinese wash-house in Sacramento the other day, and tried to run it. The boss Chinaman hurried to the station-house and reported. "One Melican man, too muchee blandy, catchee my house."

There's no longer any use in talking war talk, North or South. The people have discovered that there is something else, and something better to do, and they are giving their attention to the better work. It is humiliating to the prophets of evil, but there is no help for them.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

The Hartford Post actively opposes a proposed alliance of the Connecticut Republicans with the Prohibitionists, and predicts that "when the party sees fit to adopt prohibition as one of the things it will fight for in Connecticut, it will have made up its mind to stay 'out in the cold' for the next generation."

They say that Max Adeler, the humorous writer of Philadelphia, married a beautiful 174-pound girl the other day, and thought she was penniless until he found out the next morning that she was worth $80,000. Cold, cold indeed must be the heart of the girl who played so shabby a trick as that on the man she pretends to love.

In a recent trial in Springfield, Mass., Porter Underwood, the counsel for the plaintiff, having Conspiracy-Essayist Tracy's precedent in mind, asked leave to testify in his client's behalf, but Judge Colburn ruled that a lawyer could not plead and testify in the same case. The New Hampshire Legislature has just passed an act disqualifying lawyers and their clerks as witnesses in cases in which they are professionally interested.

William Irwin, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California, is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a graduate of Marietta College. He went to California in 1852, after practicing law in Cincinnati and New York, and has been in the Legislature of that State since 1861, latterly succeeding Pacheco, after Booth's election, as Lieutenant Governor.

The World alluding to the refusal of Russia and Italy and the hesitancy of other nations to take part in the Philadelphia Exhibition next year says:

> The managers of the Philadelphia Exhibition have no time to lose, we can assure them, in announcing to the whole world, and with authority, their determination to allow all foreign exhibitors the privilege(which in truth might be more accurately described as the right) of making the sale-price of their goods a conspicuous feature of the Exhibition.

The London Examiner declares that Mr. Gladstones brick-a-brac was of inferior value. It says:

> "The paintings in the collection were noticeably poor, and the examples of ceramic art, though illustrative of many different styles, seldom approached high excellence. Unhappily, an intelligent interest in the affairs of art will not ensure sound selection; and Mr. Gladstone's collection testifies to an intelligent interest rather than critical power."

A new source of danger in railroad travel has been discovered in the spreading of the rails under the influence of the sun's rays. A freight train in Nevada was stopped a few days since by a danger signal in the hands of a humane Chinaman, and an examination showed that the heat had so expanded several of the rails as to force them from their position and even to draw the spikes from the ties. It was necessary to shorten the rails in order to replace them.

On Wednesday last the Democrats of Indiana county nominated for County Commissioner, Jeremiah Lomison of Centre township; Auditor, Jas. G. Fleming of Washington township. Delegates to the State Convention, Senatorial, S. C. Thompson; Representative delegates—Dr. Thomas Marlin and John Ersan, Esq. Hon. Hannibal Sloan was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Sloan is one of the best organizers in the State, and deserved the honor of being unanimously chosen.

John L. Brown, the contractor, who died recently in New York, divided his estate, which is estimated between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, between his second wife and sons. The will is now contested on one side by Mrs. Brown the original, from whom the deceased was separated some twenty years ago, who claims that she was never legally divorced from him, and is now his legal widow, and on the other side by the brothers and sisters of the deceased, on the ground of undue influence and want of testamentary capacity.

The Women's Christain Temperance Association have addressed a memoria to the editor and the trustees of the New York Tribune, protesting against their lease of a part of their new building to he gorgeous liquor saloon which has been established in its basement, and praying "that the Lord, by his Holy Spirit, may enlighten the minds and soften the heart" of the said editor and trustees, and "bring them to a knowledge of truth on this subject."

"If I were going," said Thomas H. Benton, in 1831, "to establish a working-man's party, it should be on the basis of hard money—a hard-money party against a paper party. Paper-money banks tend to aggravate the inequality of fortunes, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers. Paper money is injurious to the laboring classes, because they receive no favors, and the price of the property they wish to acquire is raised to the paper maximum, while wages remain at the specie minimum."

The Boston Post fully approves the decision of the Governor and Council in not commuting the sentence of Jesse H. Pomeroy. "The wonderful atrocity of the crimes perpetrated by young Pomeroy and the fantastic brutality of the murders which he has committed have shocked the sensibilities of every one, but they have not influenced the deliberative decision which condemns him to die. This is based so plainly upon a consideration of what is due to the protection of the general public, that no defense of it is necessary."

Reports from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Northern Alabama represent the cotton crop as giving signs of fully an average yield. In but few localities has any damage been done to the plant from any cause. The army-worm has not made its appearance at all, while only a few complaints of lice are made. These reports are supposed to be an index of the condition of the crop throughout the South, and those who were fortunate enough to plant cotton liberally will find themselves relieved of all pressing financial troubles.

There was a tumble in caucus stock yesterday in the Select Council when Dr. William W. Burnell, irregular Republican, was chosen in a free-lance tilt, to the Presidency of the body over George A. Smith, the regular caucus candidate. The vote has no special political significance, as McCullough voted with several Democrats to defeat Smith, and Cochran did not vote at all. It is a wholesome result to dethrone the power of the caucus, and some good may come from it beyond the merits of the candidates disposed of yesterday.—Phila. Times.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times has this to say of the Shrievalty contest in this county: "The indications are that Patterson, the Democratic nominee, will make the ripple this fall, as he is a popular man and his chances are good. The Republicans thought of putting Gen. James S. Negley in the field for this position, but gave it up, lest he should be knocked down again as he was last fall." We should say that the indications are very strong that way. If there is any reason why Mr. Patterson should not be elected, we would like to have it advanced.

DEATH OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

July 9th telegrams announced the death of Gen. Frank P. Blair, who, has for months suffered with that dread disease, paralysis. Although his death was sudden, it was not altogether unexpected, as every few days his dangerous condition was known throughout the country, causing general sympathy and sincere regret. Transfusion of blood was among the last remedies applied to the deceased and for a time it was thought that he was improving under the process, but, as future events proved, only to extend his life but a few short weeks.

Gen. Blair, brother of Hon. Montgomery Blair, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821. He was educated for the legal profession and settled in St. Louis, as a lawyer, in 1841. In 1845 he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains for his health. He served as a private in the Mexican war, and in 1847 returned to the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He supported the free soil party in 1848, and was elected to the legislature in 1852, and was a member of Congress from 1856 to 1860. In 1857 he made a speech in Congress proposing to colonize the blacks of the United States in Central America. At one time he was editor of the St. Louis Democrat. He was colonel of volunteers in 1861, made a brigadier-general August 7, 1862, and a major-general November 29, 1862. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, and the 27th corps in the army of the Tennessee in Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864, and in North and South Carolina in March, 1865. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, but resigned to go into the army. He was appointed Collector of Customs at St. Louis in 1866, and Commissioner for the Pacific Railroad. He was elected United States Senaror for the term ending 1867. In 1868 he was nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic party on the same ticket with Horatio Seymour, but was defeated, when he returned to the practice of his profession in St. Louis.

He was a soldier of great renown, a lawyer of strict integrity, a citizen and a statesman of ability and character. Among the deaths of the great men of this country, there are few who will be more affectionately remembered than Gen. F. P. Blair.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland File works are receiving increased offers of files for recutting.

Troy capitalists have commenced the erection of stove works at Lorain.

The Graffton Iron Company's furnaces, Leetonia, have not stopped for anything except repairs since they were blown in. One, 54x14 ft, was built in 1866; the other. 54x16 ft., in 1872.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity will meet at Evansville on the 25th, 26th and 27th. An address will be delivered by Prof. Theopholis Parson, of Indianapolis. A large attendance is anticipated and extensive preparations are being made for entertaining delegates and visitors.

At Cincinnati on Saturday, Wm. Gleason, J. A. Frye, Lewis Blaine and Arthur Slater, all clerks in the dry goods houses of Messrs. Jeffras, Seely & Co., were arrested, charged with stealing goods from the firm. They disposed of the goods by means of a confederate who peddled them around the city. The value of articles stolen is estimated at $2,000 to $4,000.

SOUL TIME IS SUMMER TIME.

JANET TUCKEY.

"I wandered forth alone," sang she,
"When summer flowers were young,
And birds made merry songs for me,
The summer woods among;
And gayly, gayly danced the rill,
And balmy was the air;
But there was something failed me still,
Though all the land was fair.

"The blossoms all are dead," she sings,
"That graced the summer time;
And summer birds have spread their wings,
To seek a softer clime.
The wintry sky is dark above;
The silent woods are bare;
But thou art near me, oh, my love,
And all the land is fair."

FASHIONS.

Tarlatan and tulle over silk are made up for summer full dress. The prettiest models have the round Josephine waists, with wide belts and elaborately trimmed skirts. A pretty dress worn by a bridemaid at a summer wedding illustrates these. It is of white tarlatan over white silk, trimmed with yards upon yards of blue forget-me-nots. The silk skirt is merely a foundation for the tablier and pleatings of tulle and the flower garlands. Around the bottom of the skirt are six rows of tarlatan pleatings laid closely together. The tablier is Grecian shape—longer on the left side than on the right—and consists of easy folds draped across the silk, trimmed with three long garlands, placed quite far apart and arranged diagonally. All that part of the skirt that is not covered by this apron has pleatings extending from the belt to the foot; down the middle of the back are clusters of long loops of white gros grain ribbon about two inches wide.

The low, round, close-fitting waist is fastened behind, and, in order to make it fit well, is separate from the skirt, and has long pieces extending over the hips, but which are concealed beneath the skirt. The tarlatan is sewed plainly over the silk lining, being taken in with every seam of the darts and side forms. The Greek Bertha is made of folds of white lisse, and has rows of finely crimped lisse at top and bottom; the sleeves are half-long, and are puffed with three rows of crimped lisse on the edge. A garland of forget-me-nots begins in the middle of the back, passes over the right arm, and extends diagonally across the front of the corsage, ending low down on the left hip, thus making four diagonal vines in the front of the dress. The wide belt is three broad folds of white gros grain, fastened behind by a cluster of gros grain ribbon loops like those that trim the back of the train. A spray of the blue flowers trims the hair, which is tied back by white gros grain ribbon.

Old-fashioned lawn of solid color, striped or sprigged, is used again for simple costumes to be worn both in the house and street on summer days in the country. They are of plain blue or lavender, with belted basque, deep apron with sash ends or puffs behind, and skirts of walking length trimmed with three gathered flounces edged with Italian Valenciennes. More elaborate costumes are of sprigged lawn, with imitation Malines lace for trimming, and with many rows of thread insertion in the basque and apron. The substantial linen lawns that wear well and do not fade are chosen in striped and barred patterns—mere lines of blue, black, brown or cherry on white. Those with black stripes and bars are very popular, and are enlivened by knots of cardinal red ribbon on the belt, throat and wrists.

Suits of American percale are also shown in the furnishing houses. They are made of striped or plaid cambric, and also of common prints in black, blue or brown lines on white grounds, or, better still, with dark grounds figured with white. They have two skirts of simple shape, simply trimmed with a ruffle or folds edged or bound with white. The jacket is a single-breasted sacque, or else double-breasted like the English walking jacket, to be worn with a chemise Russe.

Very pretty suits of white Victoria lawn are made with jackets and long round overskirts, trimmed with side pleatings headed by Hamburgh embroidery.

Imported skirts of colored cambric to wear with dressing sacques are prettily trimmed with fancy pleating in points and leaf shape, ornamented with tambour work. Ecru linen skirts, with pleating and an embroidered flounce, are handsome enough to wear with polonaises, or with the long traveling cloaks, Ulsters and other steamer wraps. Summer balmorals of seersucker ginghams and of striped woollens are worn, others have bias pleated flounces. Rough-surfaced Algerine is used for basques and overskirts, to wear with black velvet sleeves and lower skirts of velvet. The material is raw silk, with linen warp and irregular knotted threads of silk similar to the designs so fashionable in Knickerbocker woolen goods. The best designs are clouded brown shades upon ecru or white; there are also irregular plaids of black or navy blue on white.

Blue flannel suits, trimmed with military braid, are made for mountain excursions, the wilderness and for yachting. They are fashioned in simple shapes, and are as light as wool dresses can be made, since all flounces are dispensed with, though the long upper skirt is retained. The waist is box-pleated, and worn with a belt. The deep, round over-skirt has two or three rows of black military braid upon it. The lower skirt is similarly trimmed, or perhaps has one scant flounce. Dark navy blue flannel is chosen, and the trimming may be either black or white braid. For yachting dresses white braid is most used.

The latest fashionable white muslin overdresses are made with full waists and square over-skirts, to be worn above colored silks at evening parties, hops at the hotels, etc., when elaborate full dress is not required. The infant waist, high in the neck and sewed to a belt, is formed entirely of lengthwise strips of sheer muslin two inches wide, striped with very narrow Valenciennes insertion, only a fourth of an inch wide. The coat sleeves are striped diagonally, and pleated frill formed of the muslin, edged with Valenciennes, trims the neck and wrists. The over skirt is a deep square apron, open behind, drawn tightly across the front and sides, and draped to form puffs or a jabot down the back. This apron consists of five clusters, each of which is made of five lengthwise rows of insertion, with broad spaces of the muslin between. The bottom is trimmed with a pleated frill, edged with lace. Bows of pale or of dark blue or else of pink gros grain ribbon are down the front and back and on the sleeves. The belt is of gros grain, with a cluster of long loops of ribbon on the sides. Those who prefer basques instead of full waists, have them cut off squarely to match the over-skirt.

There is no change to note in the shape of bathing suits. The body and skirt are cut in one, and held in position at the waist by a belt. A new fancy suggests pleated kilt skirts with sailor blouses. These are pretty and conceal the figure better than more scant skirts, but they hold so much water that they become disagreeably heavy and a burden to the bather. The materials for bathing suits are flannel, moreen, and the wiry wool serges that do not shrink, or hold water, or cling to the figure when wet. Navy blue suits are much admired when trimmed with rows of white wool braid or with black. This is not the ordinary alpaca braid used for binding dress skirts, but the wider Titan braid loosely woven figures. The most showy suits are of white flannel, or else twilled serge trimmed with rows of blue or scarlet braid, and sometimes both colors appear in the border. Gray suits are most generally popular, as they are least conspicuous. Their trimmings are also bright braids. Drab serge, trimming with blue braid, makes a pretty suit.

Swimming suits are made with short sleeves and knee trowsers, and worn with striped stockings. Many ladies cut out the sleeves of their bathing suits, as they are usually heavy enough to prevent free movement of the arms. Blue flannel swimming suits, with the belt set in and braided with soutache in shell patterns, are worn. The short full trowsers are made to button on the sides like the closed drawers usually worn by ladies.

Suits of Turkish toweling in unbleached brown and white are also made for bathers and for swimmers, but these are only seen among imported goods, as there is still preference for wool suits. The best use the Turkish toweling can be put to is to make it in a large mantle, to be thrown over the bather when emerging from the water. These bathing cloaks are long circulars, or else sacques, with sleeves and a hood. They should be long enough to conceal the person from head to foot, and trimmed with bright red or blue. Coarse straw hats, with wide brims tied down on the sides, protect delicate skins from the sun. Bathing shoes are made of sail cloth.—[Harper's Bazar.

BREACH OF PROMISE IN BALTIMORE.

[Albany Argus.]

A remarkable suit for breach of promise has recently been brought before the Baltimore courts, the details of which reveal a curious custom among the Polish Jews. The suit was brought by a Hebrew maiden named Yetta Mausinervitz against Isaac Mayloss, also a Hebrew, $10,000 damages being laid by the plaintiff. The alleged engagement was by a symbolic betrothal, each taking hold of the ends of a handkerchief and pulling it, the signification being that the parties are held or bound to each other, and sometimes, though not always, the words, "We are bound," or a similar phrase, are pronounced. A number of witnesses testified that such a custom of betrothal existed among orthodox Polish Jews though not among German Jews. It was proven that this ceremony was performed between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the defendant went to the house where she lived, taking with him his sister and, after an hour's conversation with each other, they went through the form of handkerchief-pulling in the presence of several persons. The Judge instructed the jury that if such a custom existed among the Polish Jews, and if the custom had been observed by the parties, the contract of marriage need not be proven by express words, but may be shown by acts, by frequent visits and other significant attentions. The jury hung upon the ragged edge of the legal technicality for a while, and then found a verdict for the young lady who considered her affections blighted, and affixed the monetary value of the damages caused by the said blight at one cent.

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BORN IN HIM.

Old Sambo Jute, long since gone across the dark valley, was a worthy man in his way, and genial withal; but Sambo occasionally got drunk. One day his employer took him to task, and read him a lecture, at the close of which he asked him if he didn't think he would do better in the future.

"Dun'o mass'r," said the darkey, scratching his head.

"But what do you think?"

"Well, mass'r I's afeard I think not."

"Sambo, what do you mean? Do you mean that you will not try?"

"Twouldn't be no use, mass'r. Fact is, 'twas born in me. Rum is my nat'ral drink. You see, afore I was born my father and mother were boff bought on the coast of Africa and paid for in rum.'

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THE FLAVOR OF EGGS.

Moore's Rural New Yorker says there is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain and keep on a clean grass run give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows' eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, imparts a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes.

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GRASSHOPPERS IN BOSTON.

We did not anticipate that Boston proper would ever be inconvenienced by the pests which have proved so destructive out West, but it is a fact that grasshoppers are so numerous at the South End that they destroy the flowers in the back yards to such an extent that hens are hired or bought to clear the premises and save the ornamental plants which adorn the premises. These insects are not of the western pattern, but are native productions. If their ravages continue, it is possible some of our western friends will be called upon to raise subscriptions for the relief of the floriculturists of Boston.—[Journal.

TO THE OLD COUPLE.

Cheer up, dear old hearts;
You seem lonely to-day,
With no stir in the house,
And the "children" away.
Some sleep in the valley—
Some roam the world wide—
While the last left your hearthstone
This morning, a bride!

Cheer up, for there comes not
An hour, dark or fair,
Not an evening or morning,
Or season of prayer,
But your dear ones recall you,
(Forgetting you, never,)
In response to the love
That has followed them ever.

Cheer up, for the seed
You have sown by the way
In the hearts of your children
Bears sweet fruit to-day;
For the lessons they learned
In their youth, by God's grace,
Old Time with his finger
Can never efface.

Cheer up, dear old couple,
Still green be your hearts
With the freshness and love
That a good life imparts.
You are heaven's anointed,
For sowing and reaping,
You have done your whole duty;
God have you in keeping!

Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

On the heights of Scutari, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, there stands a convent, or Tekke, of the howling Dervishes. In the court of the Tekke the chief ornament is a fountain shaped like a tomb, recalling to mind the coffins covered with cashmere that are visible through the gratings of the funeral chapels of the Sultans. The hall in which the Dervishes perform their ecstatic dances, and to which strangers are freely admitted to witness their strange religious ceremonies, is a simple parallelogram, devoid of architectural embellishment. Upon the bare walls are suspended a number of huge tambourines, with tablets bearing inscriptions from the Koran, while above the carpet where the Inman, or chief of the Dervishes, sits with his acolytes, is exhibited a horrid array of darts, spikes, pincers, and other barbarous instruments of torture. With these the Dervishes wound and torment themselves when they have attained the climax of their religious delirium.

At the beginning of the peculiar devotional exercises of the Dervishes, the Iman appears first upon the scene and gravely takes his seat on the carpet, while his attendants station themselves behind him. The Dervishes then file into the room and range themselves in front of the Iman, where for a time they occupy themselves with preliminary prayers, and chants of a serious and elevated character. They then repeat in unison a sort of litany, intoned by one of their number in a stentorian voice, the remainder beating time to the measure with a movement of the head backward and forward. Gradually the chant increases in volume, the oscillations of the head quicken accordingly, and the faces of the fanatics grow livid, and their bosoms heave with swelling excitement. The leader of the chant redoubles his energy, and the Dervishes, as one by one they are wrought up to the requisite degree of fever, sway their heads with such violence that they seem momentarily in danger of snapping them off from their trunks. Presently all are standing, and the fierce tumult of song and dance breaks forth without restraint.

From M. Gautier, the brilliant French writer, who visited the Tekke in 1853, we borrow a description of the remainder of the exciting scene:

They now formed a chain by putting their hands on each other's shoulders, and began to justify their distinctive name, by heaving up from the very depth of their chests a hoarse and prolonged cry, or howl, of Allah-hon! which hardly seemed to come from any human voice.

The whole band, animated as it were by one feeling, retired one step simultaneously, and then threw themselves forward with an equally simultaneous plunge, shouting in a deep tone, which resembled the growling of a menagerie when the lions, panthers, and hyenas are all enraged by some unexpected postponement of their feeding-time.

Little by little the inspiration comes. Their eyes begin to shine like wild beasts in the depths of a dark cavern; an epileptic foam gathers about their lips; their countenances are distorted and shine lively through profuse perspiration. The whole line falls back at once, before some invisible gust, like reeds before a tempest, and then rises again as suddenly; and always at each forward plunge the terrible "Allah-hon!" bursts forth with increasing fury. How shouts of such unearthly violence, repeated during more than an hour, could fail to burst the osseous frame of the chest and flood the lungs with blood from ruptured vessels, is inexplicable.

The shouts became after a time mere roarings; and one Dervish in particular, with a face of miraculous sallowness and leanness, a gigantic fleshless frame to match, and a voice deep and cavernous beyond expression, balanced his head amid its matted locks of long black hair, and tore up, as it were, from his skeleton chest the growls of a tiger,—the roars of a lion, the yells of a wounded wolf bleeding in the snow; cries full of rage and yet of longing, the vague utterance of some unknown and fierce voluptuousness; blended, sometimes, with sighs of human sorrow and weakness,—protests of the frail body, burned and bruised by the fiery and restless soul.

Excited by the feverish ardor of this infuriated devotee, all the troop threw themselves back again in one mass, and then formed, like a line of intoxicated soldiers, yelling out at the same instant, one "Allah-hon!" with a sound comparable to nothing earthly, unless to the voice of some mammoth or mastodon buried amid the colossal herbage of an antediluvian marsh. The floor trembled beneath the measured tramp of the frenzied band, and the walls seemed ready to tumble in ruins about us, like those of a second Jericho, shaken to their foundations by the tumult and uproar of these horrible and tremendous clamors.

And now the exhibition had reached its climax. The howls, or shouts, succeeded each other without interval or cessation, and a sort of wild-beast odor was emitted from them, as of heated and sweltering bodies. Through the dust raised by their trampling feet gleamed vaguely, as through an ensanguined mist, visages convulsed, distorted, and frenzied, illumined by white eyeballs and delirious smiles.

The Iman continued standing before the mirah, encouraging the growing frenzy by voice and gesture. A youth detached himself from the group and advanced towards the old man, and now we saw the use of some portions of the terrible instruments suspended from the wall. The assistant of the Iman took from the wall an exceedingly sharp sort of spike, or skewer, and handed it to their superior, who instantly transfixed with it both cheeks of the devotee, without his showing the least sign of suffering. This operation performed, he returned to his place, and continued his movements as before. It is difficult to imagine anything more strange in appearance, than this herd thus "spiked;" and it would have seemed like some trick of a pantomime, but for the horrible consciousness of its reality.

Two other fanatics now sprung into the centre of the hall, and were supplied with two of these darts, (already described) terminating in leaden hearts, and garnished with numerous small chains of iron. Taking these in their hands, they begin a sort of poniard dance, full of extraordinary and violent movements; but, instead of shunning the points of the darts, they sought every opportunity to wound themselves with them, and to scourge themselves with the iron chains, until they fell exhausted to the ground, reeking with blood and perspiration, and foaming like horses goaded to the utmost by the spur, and falling with fatigue before reaching the goal.

As we issued from the hall, we encountered the young man whose cheeks the man had transfixed with the skewer. He had withdrawn the instrument of torture, and seemed none the worse for the operation; a small spot of purple on either cheek being the sole remaining indication of the passage of the iron.

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THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

LATEST DETAILS FROM FOREIGN MAILS.

Some additional details of the terrible floods which have occured in France can be gleaned from the recently arrived foreign mails.

The following despatch is from the London Times of the 25th of June:

"The continued heavy rain is causing most disastrous effects in many parts of France. At Toulouse the Garonne has flooded the quarters of St. Cyprien, Port Garaud, and Tonnis. The Bridge of St. Pierre, leading to the arsenal, and the suspension Bridge of Empalot is reported as being in danger. The floating baths and wash-houses have been destroyed, and many houses have fallen and are falling. The hospitals of Maison dieu and La Grave have been evacuated, and the railway service on the line between Foix and Montrejeau has been stopped. Several persons have been drowned, though the military and police are doing their utmost to save life and property. The loss of life is not known. A telegram dated this morning says that the inundation is slowly abating. The damage done is immense, and most of the houses in the Quartier St. Cyprien are destroyed. In the neighborhood of Toulouse the station of Montrejeau is flooded, and the bridges of Muret and Cozeres have been carried away. Heavy rains have fallen throughout the south of France, and we have had frequent showers during the last few days in Paris.

"At Verdun, in the department of Ariege, more than fifty houses have fallen and many persons have been drowned. At Montauban all the crops have been destroyed on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne; in some places the latter river is over four miles wide. At Auch the Gers has flooded the town, and inundations are general throughout the departments of Aube, Haute Garonne and Tarn. If the rain continues twenty-four hours longer, all the wheat will be destroyed in this part of the country. At Tarbes the seven-arched bridge over the Adour has been carried away, at Pierrefitte the railway service has been stopped, and accidents caused by the floods have occurred at Tournay and Bagneres. The extent of the inundations is said to exceed that of the floods of 1855. In Normandy, on the contrary, the rain has done much good, and has been very beneficial to the grass crops."

The following despatch, dated Paris, June 25, is from the London Times of the 26th of June:

"Accounts received this afternoon from Toulouse state that the waters are subsiding, but the destruction is unprecedented; nearly all the houses in the Faubourg St. Cyprien are totally destroyed, and only one bridge is left undamaged. At midnight over a hundred corpses had been found in houses which were still standing. The water has got into the gaspipes, and consequently the town is in darkness at night. The surrounding country is one vast lake, and of course the harvest is entirely destroyed. None of the Toulouse papers have reached Paris to-day. The railway between Toulouse and Foix and Toulouse and Bayonne is under water, and the *Chemin de Fer du Midi* affords the only communication with the rest of France. The Municipal Council has voted 100,000 francs for the relief of sufferers. The greatest credit is given to the military authorities for the aid which they have given to the municipality and the police. A telegram from Foix states that thirty-four bodies have been found at Verdun, and that forty-six other persons are believed to have been drowned.

"A correspondent of the Continental Herald telegraphs to-night from Toulouse that more than 800 houses have fallen, while many more threaten to come down, and that 20 bodies have been recovered. At Fenouillet, a village six kilometres from Toulouse, only three houses are standing out of 400, and several villages in the neighborhood are completely under water. A subscription for the sufferers has been opened, and a good sum has already been obtained.

"From Ayen the waters are reported as still rising, but at Pau they are decreasing. At Luchon, in the Pyrenees, snow has fallen heavily, in addition to the heavy rains. At Bagneres de Bigorre the Adour has overflown its banks and carried away bridges and cottages, and on Wednesday it was still rising. At Castlenaudary, Castres and Carcassonne the crops have been destroyed by the rising of the rivers in the Department Aude. At Bordeaux the Garonne is much swollen, but up to the present moment no serious catastrophe is reported.

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SOME time ago in a church in the West, a couple were married. The bride's christian name was Mercy. The minister gave out a hymn, one line in each verse being, "In Mercy's arms there still is room." One of the congregation at least put a literal meaning to it, but after the service was over he came to a friend, stammering, "I—I don't know about there being any more room in Mercy's arms. I think they are pretty well filled now."

THE SEASON OF LOVE.

When blue-eyed springtime's balmy breath
Wafts soft enchantment from above,
When twittering songsters seek their mates,
Then youths and maidens think of love.

When black-eyed summer's fiery heats
The tender buds of spring unfold
When palms are moist and lips are red,
The trembling tale of love is told.

When gray-eyed autumn's fruits are ripe,
And birds inconstant fly away,
The blushing virgin decks herself,
Half fearing the desired day.

When cold white winter stands without,
Love's work is by the warm hearthstone;
Where prattling babies to the round,
The sweetest joys of love are known.

Love knows no seasons of the year,
No curve of lip, no hue of eye;
Love is not learned, cannot see,
But knows its love, nor asks you "Why?"

"BASKET BURIAL."

[London Daily News.]

Although for the time being cremation has ceased to engage the attention of English people, the terrible case made out by the cremationists against the existing mode of sepulture has induced Mr. Seymour Haden to suggest a remedy which, without shocking the nerves of the oversensitive, should remove from the modern system of interment its most objectionable features. It is needless in this place to recapitulate the arguments with which Mr. Seymour Haden has supported what he considers rather a return to early custom than a modern innovation. Scientifically and eloquently he has propounded the doctrine that the resolution of human clay into its elementary substances is an operation which is most quickly, and, therefore, best performed when the dead are allowed to come into immediate contact with that great disinfectant—mother earth. Wooden coffins postpone this contact for a long period, and when piled in vaults or catacombs arrest the working of natural laws for an indefinite period. Mr. Seymour Haden has, therefore, proposed that wooden coffins be abolished, and that human remains covered by perishable materials shall be at once subjected to the disinfecting and assimilating action of mother earth. To effect a reform of this kind it is, above all things, necessary to accustom the public mind to the proposed innovation, and to this end the Duke of Sutherland opened the gardens of Stafford House yesterday afternoon to afford the public a view of the wicker coffins, rather suggested as a step in the right direction than deliberately proposed, as the best possible perishable coffins. Soon after 4 o'clock the stately garden terrace was occupied by a crowd of visitors, impelled thither either by fashion, scientific ardor, or simple curiosity. In busy converse with the Duke of Sutherland was Mr. Seymour Haden himself, frequently called upon to expound the merits of the system to groups of ladies. The cases themselves, retaining for some inexplicable reason the ominous outline of the traditional coffin, were simple enough in construction, the objects aimed at being obviously of sufficient strength to keep together until laid in the earth, and such openness of structure as should retard as little as possible the contact of mother earth with the last wanderer laid in her bosom. Lined with turf, these wicker baskets looked pretty enough. A more complicated species of basket requires rather longer description. A moment's thought will reveal that the simple basket of very open wicker-work would hardly suffice for the removal to their last earthly home of those who had perished from contagious disease. To meet this difficulty considerable ingenuity has been exhibited. Within a very large long basket of closer mesh than that just described is enclosed a smaller basket with double top and bottom. The space between the two baskets—an uniform 3 inches—is to be filled in with charcoal, broken into pieces about the size of ordinary blasting powder, forming, in fact, a disinfecting wall through which no contagious fumes could penetrate without losing by the way their noxious power. In a case of this kind contagion is stultified, the charcoal constituting an efficient barrier between the living and the dead. Not one, but many specimens of osier basket coffins were exhibited; and it may be remarked: "in this connection," that the old English word "cofyne" was by no means indissolubly connected with burials. A "cofyne" signified simply a coffer or covering for something, examples of which are found in the Forme of Curry and other ancient cookery books, wherein the cook is demanded to make a "cofyne" of pastry to inclose his meat or fruit withal. From 4 o'clock until 6 the crowd on the terrace of Stafford House was constantly recruited by fresh arrivals of members of the learned professions and of the great world. Not the least curious of the visitors were the children, who looked with a wistful eye on three tiny baskets—one of which was decorated with black and gold—arranged opposite to the breakfast-room, in which hangs a master-piece of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

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THE TRAFFIC IN ITALIAN CHILDREN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, speaking of the abominable traffic in Italian children, says:

"Attention has often been drawn in the Times to the lamentable practice of begging exercised by children trained in the trade. This question has been re-opened by a circular addressed last week by the Societe Italienne de Bienfaisance of Paris to corresponding institutions throughout the world. The following facts will, I think, convince every one that the suppression of this social pest would be a really philanthropic work in Southern Italy. In a naturally very rich province of the Basilicata the greater portion of the inhabitants make a regular trade of organ-grinding and begging, and thence come those bands of children who have made their country notorious throughout Europe and even America. Five or six communes are especially distinguished for their emigrants—namely, Marsicovetese, Copieto, Laurenzano, Calvello, Piccinisco and Viggiano. This emigration, which was facilitated by the former Neapolitan government, doubtless with the object of getting rid of a turbulent population, still continues with the same activity. The custom of begging from town to town by means of children has given rise to a traffic which is openly practised in and even tolerated by the authorities of every country. Every year several hundreds of children of every age and sex leave their homes under the guidance of individuals who can call themselves their parents, or padrones. In reality these men are nothing but slave masters; the children are let, sold, or confided to them by virtue of contracts signed by two parties, who consider them so binding that they sometimes call for the assistance of consuls abroad to enforce their conditions. These agreements generally hand over the children for a period at so much a year or for a sum to be paid beforehand. These bands of children begin by begging all through Italy. Following the Corniche road, they come to Nice and Marseilles. Very few come into France by sea, as at Marseilles the disembarkation of beggars is guarded against. When they have no passports they cross the Alps by Briancon. On the frontier the children are often resold to persons living in Paris or other large towns, and their conductors after delivering up their human merchandise return to the Basilicata in search of others. In Paris the children are huddled pell-mell, boys and girls, into lodgings near the Place Maubert and the Pantheon. When they are out begging their masters often follow to watch their receipts, but more generally the eldest child takes possession of the money, the padrone preferring to spend his time in low taverns. The smallest children are considered the best workers, and are most in demand, because they excite most compassion from the public. Begging lasts from morning till night, the children obtaining their food from the charity of others. In the evening they return to their lodgings to give up the proceeds of the day, but if the receipts are bad they often beg late into the night to avoid ill treatment. Some of them are sent into the suburbs, more especially on *fete* days in the summer. They wait outside the stations for the trains, singing a barbarous mixture of patriotic and obscene songs. When one of them is arrested he is provisionally detained, and notice is given to the Italian consul. The padrone, however, generally arrives first, asserts his claim, and the child is nearly always given up to him. A Neapolitan physician states that of one hundred children of both sexes who leave their country only twenty return, thirty establish themselves abroad, and fifty fall victims to illness, privation and cruel treatment. Fifty is, indeed, a heavy mortality."

MICA IN NEVADA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES IN RUBY VALLEY.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Although the fact was not referred to in the last report of our State mineralogist, it has been known for more than a year that what seems to be a valuable deposit of mica is to be found in Ruby Valley. We have seen specimens of the product of the deposit, taken from a depth of eight or ten feet from the surface, the flakes of which were three or four inches square, and as clear and free from blemish as the average of the isinglass of commerce. Late developments indicate that the deposit is large and valuable. The locators of the mine recently returned from a visit to Ruby Valley, and the Elko Independent says: "They report the mineral as cropping out in strata for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and averaging in width about 12 feet. The surface rock was quite hard, but at the depth of 15 feet its character has materially changed, the formation in which the strata of mica is encased becoming quite soft, and the cubes of mineral much larger and quite clear and transparent. They brought in some very handsome specimens, some of the sheets averaging five to seven inches in size. It is perfectly colorless and transparent, and can be readily divided into infinitesimal thicknesses. As it is a character of mineral regarding which but little is known by mining men in this country, and as it has been discovered in different localities in this section, we would be glad to hear something relative to the peculiar mineral by which we may be guided in determining the value of such discoveries. Perhaps some of our cotemporaries are mica 'sharps,' and will kindly furnish us the desired information."

Mica is a silicate, which crystalizes in right rhomboidal prisms, which naturally separate in flakes parallel with the base of the crystal. These flakes or sheets may be subdivided until it would require thousands of them to make the thickness of an inch. Bodies from which such sheets may be taken are sometimes found four or five feet square, without a crack or blemish. Mica is various in colors—white, green, red and black. The most valuable, of course, is the silver-white mica, which is confined to granite and other igneous rocks. In fact, it is a constituent of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and some other kindred formations. It is found in veins, and also in small and incidental deposits derived from the destruction of the original formations to which it belonged. It exists all over the world, but veins from which large and marketable sheets may be taken are rare. In Siberia veins have been found three feet in thickness and of excellent quality. Even thicker deposits are worked in other portions of Europe, but they are mixed with foreign matter. White mica is found in several localities in New Hampshire, and also in small quantities in some other States. The consumption is very considerable throughout the world, and it is worth about $1 per pound. If the width of the vein in Ruby Valley is 12 feet, or one-half or one-quarter of it, and is of the compact structure and quality represented, a very valuable property has been added to the mineral wonders of the State.

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TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.

A lady correspondent writes as follows:

Wash the hair at least several times a week with soap and water, rubbing the roots and scalp well, and rinse thoroughly in cold water, dry with care and apply a little pomatum made of beef's marrow softened with a little leaf lard, sufficiently scented to take off the greasy smell; comb and brush gently, being careful not to strain or break it; once a month in winter, and in summer two or three times a month. It will improve the hair to wash it with bay rum; in heat of summer the hair generally comes out a great deal, it is always replaced with new hair, and is a result of the heat; when the hair, however falls out at the wrong time, it shows that it is weak and requires strengthening. The best thing to apply is pure glycerine, in which you have to put red pepper balls; the glycerine extracts a principle from the pepper balls that is strengthening but not destructive to the hair. Ladies in washing the hair should tie it tightly a few inches from the end.

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not, the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air that frets thy sight
May be a token, that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some infernal fiery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast thee shuddering on thy face.

VARIETIES.

IT is reported that the apple crop of Indiana will be a failure this year.

THE crop of water melons in Florida and Georgia will be unusually large this year.

A LODGE of Sons of Malta has just been started in Japan by an enterprising American.

"NO, MA'AM," said a jeweler to a beautiful lady. "I don't trust anybody these days. I would not even trust my feelings."

DAVIE county, N. C., was recently visited with a hail storm, some of the hail-stones measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference.

AN old lady died recently on Long Island who is supposed to have been the oldest inhabitant. She was born in Ireland 1769 and consequently was nearly 106 years old.

THEY have a female barber in Brooklyn. She is seventeen, soft-handed, sweet of breath, pretty, plump and graceful, and, what is better than all, deaf and dumb.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON is not going on the stage just yet. She has issued a circular, dated at Philadelphia, saying that she will lecture the coming season on "Madame Roland," "Father Mathew," and "Joan of Arc."

A SAN FRANCISCO newspaper says that at the Palace Hotel street cars will leave the lower for the upper end of the main corridor every half hour, and that five minutes will be allowed for refreshments when the car reaches the dining-room.

"FELLOW-TRAVELERS," said a colored preacher, "ef I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, and den took to drinking for a monf, I couldn't feel more swelled up dan I am dis minuit, wid pride and vanity at seein' such full 'tendance har."

A COMPANION to the Pomeroy boy has been practising at Newmarket, N. H. Within a few days he has twice caught small boys and amused himself by forcing peas into their ears, so that prompt surgical aid has been required to save their lives.

THE latest novelty in ice-cream saloons is situated in Petrolia, Pa. The saloon, with its tables and chairs, is enclosed in a drum covered with light gauze, and the whole concern is constantly revolving, the power being derived from an adjacent machine shop.

A MICHIGAN man who was struck by lightning, but not killed and only temporarily paralyzed, says that on opening his eyes the whole air and sky seemed to be in a blaze, and that for an hour his lower limbs felt as though they were on fire, so intense was the burning sensation.

THE largest library in the United States is the Library of Congress, which contains 274,000 volumes; next in order is the Boston Public Library, with 273,000, whilst the Harvard University Library, with 198,000, and the New York Mercantile Library, with 155,120, are respectively third and fourth in point of size.

THE paddle wheels of a large steamer on the St. John river in Florida, stopped suddenly, a few nights ago, and then came crash after crash in the woodwork. A panic followed, everybody rolling out of his bunk and rushing for the deck, and it was soon ascertained that a big alligator had become entangled in the revolving wheel.

A MAN went into a furniture room at Mankato the other day and sat down on a wooden-bottomed chair. He immediately arose and danced and howled like the wildest kind of a Dervish. The proprietor anxiously inquired if he had an attack of any kind. "A tack!" yelled the man. "I should say so, and the——thing stood on its head too."

APROPOS of the growing rage for tight lacing in Paris, Emily Faithful's paper says the whole tendency of modern female fashion is to render the form of a woman as nearly approaching to that of a tightly strapped umbrella as possible. A well-dressed young woman in the present day is a figure laughable enough for a Christmas pantomime or "Strand" extravaganza.

A MILWAUKEE belle, attending a theatre in that city recently, complained in one of the scenes that the light was too dim to show the acting properly. "Won't you try this glass?" asked her escort, handing her his lorgnette. Hastily covering the suspicious looking object with her handkerchief, she placed it to her lips, took a long pull, and then handed it back in great disgust, saying: "Why, there ain't a drop in it!"

THE particulars of rather a mean transaction are reported from Minnesota. A very pretty young lady who had awakened the tender sentiment in the breast of two young men, was indifferent as to which should win her, being favorably disposed toward both. Hard words and blows failed to settle the point of possession, so one of the men offered the other his chance for $100. The offer was not taken, so the first party offered to buy for a like sum. This offer was declined, but was advanced upon until the first young man got a clean field for $160, giving his note for the sum, endorsed by his intended father-in-law. A wedding was next in order, and then that shrewd Benedict resisted payment of his note on the ground of there having been "no value received."

THE destruction of brigands in the Epirus still goes on, but, unfortunately, no sooner is one old brigand captured or shot than a new brigand makes his appearance on the scene, and the gaps in the ranks of brigandage are thus filled as quickly as they are made. A celebrated brigand Hadji Gomara, was killed by Mehemet Ali Pasha's troops about three weeks ago, and his followers, twelve in number, were taken prisoners. His peculiar characteristic was a habit of murdering his victims on very slight provocation. Less than three months ago he slaughtered in cold blood the son of the Cadi of Arghyrocastro, and a fortnight later murdered two merchants with whom he was unable to come to terms as to the amount of their ransom.

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE..........................E. A. MYERS.

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NEITHER the Gazette or Commercial publish Prof. Marsh's letter to President Grant. They don't want to hurt the party.

WHY shouldn't the farms of Grangers be exempt from taxation as well as National bonds? is the conundrum now floating through the Ohio Valley.

A WRITER in the Commercial says that reform is a trap, successfully used by Democrats in the past and will be attempted in the future. It does look a little that way.

THE taxes are higher than they were last year, and yet not one of the multitude of Ring organs will open its mouth against municipal extravagance. How do the people like these vigilant organs?

THE last honors were paid to ex-Chief Justice Woodward at Wilkesbarre, his former residence, on Saturday. A very large concourse of distinguished persons were present and participated in the last sad ceremonies.

THE colored people of Panola county, Mississippi, in convention a few days ago, passed a resolution that "hereafter the colored citizen must have at least one half of the offices of trust and profit." They seem to be getting tired all around of the way the carpet-baggers treat them.

THE latest dodge of the Radicals to carry Ohio, is the putting afloat of the rumor that Ben. Butler is going to stump the State for the Democratic ticket. Such a thing, if true would destroy all reasonable hopes of Democratic success, but we can assure the Radical leaders that old Ben is yet going to tarry for awhile in their midst.

WE are compelled to confess that Judge Kelley's financial views are not the most perspicuous in the world. There is no sort of currency or circulating medium that will suit him except his 3.65 convertibles, and we have as yet failed to realize their immense value, as compared with other forms of circulating medium. But the Judge will no doubt keep on until he fully explains the matter.

THE Evening Mail does not appear to be in the least disheartened about fifty thousand dollars libel suits and fires away with undiminished vigor. The writer whoever he is, appears to be well posted in the matter of supplying Indians, with government stores in the great North-west. When Delano gets his investigating committee in running order, he might supplement Prof. Marsh, with the editor of the Mail. We are told when he rises to explain, there will be some positive information obtained.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

We have already given a summary of the New York Sun's figures, showing the enormous increase in the Presidential allowance, following immediately upon the doubling of the Presidential salary. But there are some facts so very singular, in connection with the detailed figures that we propose to give a few more of them to be pondered upon by our readers.

For the purpose of comparison we shall select the expenses of the last year of the terms of office during the Administrations of Pierce and Lincoln respectively, and the present year's expenses of Grant's Administration. These selections present the fairest possible average for the nineteen years that they cover. They are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1856-57—PIERCE.

Act making appropriations for certain civil expenses for year ending June 30, 1857:

Compensation of the President	$25,000
Compensation of two night watchmen	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers	1,038
Compensation of furnace keeper	365
Annual repairs, improving grounds, &c	6,000
Fuel for President's house	1,800
Total	$35,303

FISCAL YEAR 1864-65—LINCOLN.

Act appropriating for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1865:

Compensation of the President	$25,000
Compensation of Secretary to sign land patents	1,500
Compensation of private Secretary, steward, and messenger	4,600
Compensation of two night watchmen	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers	1,200
Compensation of furnace keeper	600
Contingent expenses and stationery	2,000
Act appropriating for sundry civil expenses:	
Annual repairs of White House, &c	6,000
Fuel for White House	2,400
Repairing and refitting the President's summer residence at Soldier's Home	3,000
Total	$47,500

FISCAL YEAR 1875-76—GRANT.

Act appropriating for legislative, executive and judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1876:

Compensation of the President	$50,000
Compensation of furnace keeper	864
Compensation of two policemen at $1,320 each	2,640
Compensation of one night watchman	900
Compensation of one night usher	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers at $1,200 each	2,400
Compensation of private secretary	3,500
Compensation of assistant secretary	2,500
Compensation of two Executive clerks at $2,300 each	4,600
Compensation of steward	2,000
Compensation of messenger	1,200
Compensation to secretary to sign land patents	1,500
Contingent expenses and stationery	6,000
Official postage stamps	600
Act appropriating for sundry civil expenses.	
Filling ground south of Executive Mansion	10,000
Relaying curb south of Executive Mansion	1,500
Repairing fountain south of Executive Mansion	3,000
Repairs of Executive Mansion	10,000
Refurnishing Executive Mansion	10,000
Fuel for Executive Mansion	5,000
Care of and repairs of greenhouse	5,000
Total	$124,404

During the last year of President Lincoln's Administration, there was every reason why the expenses of the White House should be unusually large. The war was just then closing and the work of reconstruction was to be begun. Mr. Lincoln's hospitality and his well-known generosity were taxed to their fullest capacity, and if there ever was a time when the expenses of the Presidential Mansion could have been justifiably large it was during the years 1864-5. And yet we find that Mr. Lincoln only required some $12,000 more than did President Pierce. Mr. Lincoln, while not the best man of his time for President, was a man of plain and simple habits, one who tried, as far as he could, to expend the public revenues economically.

But let us look at the present expenditures at the White House, in comparison with the others given above. During an era of profound peace, and when there was no special tax on that Executive hospitality—or rather at a time when there was no tax whatever on that hospitality—President Grant requires $67,000 per year in addition to his duplicated salary, more than did Mr. Lincoln, and $88,000 more than President Pierce. These latter immense sums represent the amount that Grant is drawing over and above the ordinary expenses of the White House, and in addition to his regular salary of $50,000.

It will be observed that under the Grant *regime*, there is $30,000 appropriated annually for the four items of repairs for the Executive Mansion, refurnishing the same, fuel for the same and for repairs upon the greenhouse. These sums of money, set aside for such a purpose, are simply ridiculous. Not one-fourth of it could be used for such a purpose.

Under President Lincoln the allowance for the same purposes amounted to $11,400, and that at a time when the thousands who flocked to the White House every day, made repairs and refurnishment necessary. President Pierce who entertained more largely than Grant, received $7,800 for the same items that Grant receives $30,000 for.

But says a Radical organ, *cui bono?* What good is to come from this complaint? Will it bankrupt the country to allow the President $100,000 or so extra each year? Perhaps not, but it is time to put a stop to this anti-Democratic and anti-Republican principle. It is not the correct theory that President's are elected for the mere purpose of giving them a chance to get rich. There are already too many official leaks ranging from $100,000 down to $100. It is time that the public had shut down on them. The best place is to begin with the President.

PITTSBURGH RING.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune was recently in this city, having been sent to report the commencement at Washington College. He improved his time evidently about this city, as we ascertain from the following:

> While the streets in the heart of the city are in a shocking condition, being without exception badly paved and shockingly filthy, $5,000,000 have been spent recently in the suburbs constructing magnificent avenues six or seven miles long, where an ordinary country road would afford all needed transit facilities. To pay for these extravagant improvements bonds have been issued which are to be redeemed from the proceeds of taxes collected from the owners of property abutting on the new avenues in ten annual installments. Great prices have been paid for shoddy work in paving, bridging, grading and sidewalk laying, the contractors growing rich, after dividing the profits with the members of the Ring. Somebody on the Council Committee on Streets has, no doubt prospered financially to an extraordinary degree during the construction of these avenues. In many cases the ordinances providing for the opening of the avenues were passed in flagrant disregard of the protest of property-holders, whose lands were saddled with taxes that amounted nearly to confiscation.
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> The Pittsburgh Ring did not get fairly to work until 1873. Before then its members, although long in power, had contented themselves with moderate gains, but after the election of 1872 had strengthened the Republican party in city, State, and county, they concluded that there was no need of being modest any longer. The municipal debt in that year was in round numbers $3,800,000. Now it is over, $12,500,000, and a million more must be put on top of it before the water-works can be completed. Since they settled down to business in earnest the Ring have quadrupled taxation, besides piling up this load of debt. While reducing the rate of assessment from 47 mills to 15 they raised the assessed value of property from the old basis of $20,000,000 up to the cash market value of $176,000,000, and the result was that the collections which yielded in 1873 only $421,426, in 1874 produced $1,761,477. This increase of taxation in a time of great business depression produced the political revolution which gave Allegheny county to the Democracy last fall after it had been held by the Republicans for fifteen years. The revolution has not spent its force, for the popular indignation has not yet been able to reach the chief offenders who hold the municipal offices. Hostility to the ring on the part of the burdened taxpayers will show itself in the State election next November, and it would not be at all surprising if Gov. Hartranft should be defeated by the vote of this city. The argument of former Republicans who have abandoned their party and mean to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, is brief and to the point. They say that the corrupt Ring which oppresses them was hatched and has thriven under the protecting wings of the Republican party, and that the only way to kill it is to strike at that party.
>
> It would scarcely interest the readers of The Tribune to be told in detail the various schemes by which the Ring has thriven. Letting contracts at high prices for poor work and dividing the heavy profits with the contractors is the favorite method of bleeding the Treasury, and the safest too, because the contractors and their silent partners, perhaps officials, are equally interested in keeping secret their criminal transactions. The Ring is evidently doomed. Its power will be broken at the next city election, but its evil work will not be eradicated for many years. It has, no doubt, debauched the politics of the city, corrupted the newspapers with few exceptions, made official station prima facie proof of dishonesty, burdened the city with a heavy debt, and left nothing to show for the millions it has spent but a huge, unfinished reservoir, and some dozens of miles of paved streets in the outskirts that will never be used or even seen by one person in twenty of the population.

GRANT'S LATEST PLEASURE TOUR.

The President had not time to attend the horse races at Long Branch as he had an engagement to go to Cape May to see the boat races and instead of going "dead head" by rail takes a government vessel at $1,000 per day. The World states it thus:

> Those who are familiar with the subject, estimate the daily expenses of a thoroughly equipped frigate in commission and on foreign service at $1,000 a day. They are not less, except, in the matter of exchange, when on coast service or in port. Of course, vessels of a lower grade are "run" at smaller cost. The Tallapoosa, for instance may be safely set down at $500 a day. "Being on her way South," as we are given to understand, she has been ordered—Secretary Robeson on board, and officially, if not technically, in command—to stop at Cape May and take part in the pending regetta. Her dignified function is that of stake-boat first, and a tow-boat afterwards. She is to have on board the President, his staff, Messrs. Childs, Borie, Babcock, a Pennsylvania hero rejoicing in the name of "Cake," and the journalists of Southern New Jersey! All this, to say nothing of her deflection from her southward cruise, will be costly—some $3,000 or $4,000 before it is over—but who now-days cares for that? Not Mr. Robeson.

THE RENT DEMOCRACY.

> As the time approaches to make a Democratic candidates for Governor and Auditor General it is very amusing to watch Liliputian struggles of the friends of rival aspirants to secure the success of their favorites.—Phila. Press.

This is from the heavy editor and displays about the same knowledge of political events as the editor of the New York Graphic who restored Jesse D. Bright to flesh and blood and made him an active politician in Indiana. There is no Auditor General to nominate, this year as the above paragraph asserts. The Press has run down at the heel sadly since Forney left.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

Mr. Jos. M. Thompson of Indiana county was not a moment too soon in removing from Mr. Bigler the imputation of eagerness in accepting the position of a gubernatorial candidate, in the publication of an explanatory note in which the ex-Governor is made to say he will abide the result at Erie without attempting to control it. As the case stood, Mr. Bigler, was made to appear anxious to enter the contest, in the face of his previous declarations, and well known retiring and cautious character. He has in this case, good reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends."

KNOW NOTHINGS.

The Republican party of Ohio, having exhausted Andersonville and Libby prison clap-trap war cries, and finding the overtaxed citizen more concerned about the present than the past, who meet the cry of disloyalty with a stern demand for justice, economy and integrity, on the part of those who have administered the political affairs of the country for the ten years succeeding the close of the war, are now organizing a model Know Nothing party, the outline of which is printed in the Democratic journals of that State. It is thought this will make an excellent substitute for the loyalty business, and continue to divert the masses from the iniquities of Ring rule. This miserable appeal to prejudice, to secure political triumph by exciting religious animosities, will not win. The people are in dead earnest, and too well informed as to the real nature of their grievances to be hoodwinked by any silly cries about Church and State, Common Schools and the Bible. The men who talk most about these things, care the least and only use them to continue in power. These huckstering politicians place too low an estimate upon the intelligence of the people and will find themselves as thoroughly rebuked this year as they were last.

MACKEY A TYPE OF HIS PARTY.

The Radical managers in Harrisburg had good reason for refusing consent to an investigation into the Treasury Department, not that the State Treasurer dreaded the examination of his books. He permits no defalcations to appear there, but there would likely be an overhauling of the system of financiering by the present and past Treasurers in the handling of State funds for personal and political uses. This must be reached outside of books. The Philadelphia Times makes the following point:

> Mr. Mackey is no better nor no worse than the party that he represents. He and it are on the same plane, and he is just the faithful fruit of the political tone and morality which govern Republicanism. He is, in a great measure, the party itself. He is its leader, is the active agent in making its candidates, and in securing doubtful or regaining lost elections. He regards public office as a personal affair, and elections as a matter of speculation; and with the treasury in his hands, he can keep his public accounts square to a dollar, and put to flight whole regiments of political pretenders who yell about deficits, while he has plenty of margin to buy elections away from them twice a year, if needed, to maintain his power. It is against this debauched political system, of which the State Treasury and Treasurers are but integral parts, that the people of Pennsylvania must make their bravest battle if they would rescue their State from selfish and demoralized rule. It is for this reason that we protest against the election of Mr. Rawle. He was taken up by Mackey and Cameron, the breath of life blown into his political nostrils, and he is to be but a submissive agent to perpetuate the present domination and allow the Treasury to be continued as a fountain with countless streams of political degradation. It is for this reason that we have raised the voice of warning to the Erie Convention; for the men who made Mr. Rawle at Lancaster are not hopeless of naming the Democratic candidate. They do not think of defalcations to be covered, nor of fictitious values to be handed over to a successor; but they do mean that the use of the public revenues shall not go entirely out of their hands if it can be prevented, and that their political power, for selfish uses, shall continue to have its roots reaching into the coffers of the State. The Republicans of the Senate well understood the real issue when they refused to pass the House resolutions conferring the full powers of the Legislature upon the House committee and making the necessary appropriation for it. They did not care to defeat an examination of the books and cash accounts of the Treasury, for that was possible with or without legislation, but they well appreciated the political necessities of the case when they refused to allow the political and speculative operations of the Treasury to be examined into. Of all things they most desired to conceal from the public the fact that the Treasury is now the great political engine of Republicanism, and that they accomplished by the defeat of the resolutions referred to. These are the facts and these the perils of Pennsylvania touching the State Treasury, and men of intelligence and soberness will understand them without further argument.

A LIBERAL CHARTER.

Some friends in Armstrong County, have written us in relation to the provisions of the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad, which they claim will bear hardly upon the owners of land on the line of the road. We publish the charter in full, reserving comment for the present.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TURTLE CREEK VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c., That A. J. Cassatt, R. D. Barclay, John P. Green and T. L. Stewart, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad Co., with all the powers and subject to all the provision of an act entitled "An Act regulating Railroad Companies" approved the 19th day of February 1849, and of the several supplements thereto except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. That the said Company shall have the right to lay out, construct, and operate a single or double track railroad, commencing at a point near Walls Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad by a proper connection therewith, and extending, thence by such practicable route as may be selected by the said Company to connect with the West Pennsylvania Railroad either at or near Saltsburg Station, or the said Company may, in their discretion, construct the said road from any point in Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana or Westmoreland Counties in the State of Pennsylvania and to connect with any railroad in any of said counties.

SEC. 3. That the capital stock of the said Turtle Creek Valley Railroad Company shall consist of two thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same from time to time to such numbers of shares not exceeding in all two hundred thousand shares as a majority of the directors may seem needful.

SEC. 4. That the directors of the said Company are hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, such sums of money as to them may seem necessary, not exceeding the amount of the authorized Capital Stock, to aid in the construction and equipment of the said Railroad, and to issue bonds therefor, with or without coupons attached in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each at a rate of interest not to exceed 7 per cent. per annum to be redeemed at such time and place as the directors may agree upon and to secure the same by one or more mortgages upon the whole or any part or parts of the said railroad and upon all or part of the estate real and personal acquired or to be acquired or thereto belonging and upon all of the corporate franchises or any part thereof.

SEC 5. That is shall and may be lawful for the Company hereby incorporated to purchase take and hold, in fee simple or to lease for any term of years, coal or other mineral lands in any of the counties aforesaid not exceeding ten thousand acres, and to develop, mine, work and sell the same and the products thereof, as the directors may deem expedient.

SEC. 6. That the said Company shall have the right from time to time to establish, demand and receive such rates of toll or other compensation for the conveyance of passengers, the transportation of merchandise and commodities over or on the said railroad, as to the president and directors shall deem reasonable.

Approved—The 25th day of July A. D. 1873.
J. F. HARTRANFT.

IN a very able article on Grand Juries and Courts, and ignoramuses, and divers and sundry things pertaining to the administration of public justice, and during which it boxes the compass several times, the Gazette makes the following learned remark about the case of Mr. Black:

> "He has brought upon himself the contempt of the Court by refusing to obey its process."

If this be true—and certainly our learned and veracious contemporary would not make the statement unless it was true—Mr. Black is certainly in a bad way. When a man brings the contempt of a court upon himself he is to be commiserated. But perhaps if our learned contemporary were to inquire of Judge Stowe, he would learn that it is absolutely impossible for a court to entertain a feeling of contempt toward a litigant, much less to visit upon men in the shape of imprisonment or any other form of punishment. By the way a few tons of whale might be profitably eaten in the Gazette office.

> THE POST does not like the Ohio (Worthington) law, as it interferes with the jobbery of its Democratic friends in Cincinnati.—Gazette.

We regret to observe a disposition on the part of our contemporary to resort to untruth as the election approaches. If the Gazette will have the kindness to go back through our files, it will find THE POST a consistent advocate of the Worthington bill from the day it was introduced into the Ohio Legislature until the present day. The "oldest" should not bear false witness upon such small occasions. It should have some regard for the sanctity of white ties.

THE charges of Prof. Marsh against the management of the Indian Bureau are now before the country. They are explicit and are accompanied with the evidence. One would naturally think that the guilty parties would be thrust out of office. Unfortunately the American people have not the right to hope for any such a thing. Under the present Administration, to prove an official guilty of wrongdoing, only insures his permanent retention in office. Messrs. Delano and Smith may laugh Professor Marsh to scorn.

SENATOR MORTON is advertised to make ten speeches in Ohio this year. He agreed to make the same number in 1873, but threw up his engagement after the second. He made a personal attack on old William Allen who rose up and flayed Morton alive. The Indiana Senator agreed to abandon the Ohio campaign if Governor Allen would make no further reference to him in his speeches. Unless Morton guards his tongue this year he will have Governor Allen after him like a hurricane.

> IN '76 we open wide our arms to our brethren of all nations and lands.—Phila. Press.

Does this include the native population of the South? Or does it only have reference to carpet-baggers and scalawags?

MINOR NOTES.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD is named as a probable candidate of the Republican party for governor of New York.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSTON, who is in his eighty-first year, astonished the Baltimore bar last week by standing and arguing a case in court for a whole day, without apparent fatigue.

THE new Constitution of the State of Nebraska gives State and county officers fixed salaries and no fees. This robs an office of three-fourths of its sweetness in the eyes of the average office-seeker.

THE N. Y. Commercial Advertiser asks: "But won't this sudden rise in the tariff of scandal salaries be apt to discourage the quiet country parsons who are toiling along on $600 a year, and who never wrote a ragged-edged letter in their lives?"

A SPECIAL election has been ordered in the Fourth Maine Congressional District for the second Monday in September, when the State election is to be held. A vacancy exists in consequence of the death of Gen. Hersey.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL captivated Indianapolis. A correspondent of an Eastern paper says that "his complexion was as pure and fair as if the winds of heaven had never visited it too roughly," and that "the clear blue eyes and matchless teeth were admirably set off by the silvery hair and white moustache and beard."

MR. EVARTS, of Beecher's counsel has purchased a splendid building site on the Connecticut river, near Windsor, and intends to erect a fine summer residence there. Evarts it is said got a fee of $25,000 for his service in the scandal trial, and he, doubtless, thought he would make a good and permanent investment of the fund as above.

IT is not necessary for any of the politicians to go through the forms of closing the bloody chasm. The chasm was closed by the people, after a ten years' struggle with the political extremists, North and South, and despite their efforts to broaden and deepen it.—Memphis Avalanche.

THE physician in attendance upon Robert Dale Owen, in Indiana, gives it as his opinion that his patient is hopelessly insane. He says further, the Indianapolis Journal announces, that the disease is softening of the brain, and that Mr. Owen cannot be expected to live longer than a fortnight.

THE Democrats and Liberals of Wisconsin hold their State Convention on Sept. 8 instead of on July 8, as reported. Their call is entirely non-partisan, and the purpose is to nominate a ticket which will be popular enough to defeat the Republican ticket headed by ex-Senator Carpenter's man, Harrison Ludington.

MRS. WILSON writes to the New York Evening Post that she saw at the Andersonville prison during the war many Union soldiers starving to death for want of fire to cook their food. It often happened that Confederate soldiers were without means of cooking their food, but there was no instance in which they didn't eat it raw rather than starve to death.—Courier-Journal.

THE Utica Herald, Syracuse Journal, Rochester Democrat and Watertown Times, Republican newspapers, are proposing that the Republicans of that State shall put up an entirely new ticket next autumn. That would cut off Comptroller Hopkins, Canal Commissioner Stroud, and State Prison Inspector Graves, each of whom is understood to be in the field for re-election.

THE fact that there are a few Borbons at the South, and some incurable malignants at the North, whose voices are still for war, amounts to nothing. They have no influence, for they are out of sympathy with the masses. All they can do is to rail—and, happily, their want of right reason is so conspicuous that its only effect is to make other people more reasonable.—Richmond Whig.

THE report of the committee appointed to examine the books of Clinton, the defaulting State Auditor of New Orleans, develops jobs to the amount of $1,000,000, and leading Republican officials are said to be badly implicated, including ex-Speaker of the House Lowell, State Senator Herring, and Congressman Morey, who manipulated for his own advantage and that of a few friends a half million dollars of North Louisiana and Texas railroad bonds.

THE only thing which seems to trouble the Keely motor people is the difficulty of getting machinery strong enough to hold in the gigantic power which Kelly claims to have captured. If they make a mistake about material they may succeed in blowing themselves into eternity at short notice. Perhaps, with the alleged explosive possibilities of the motor, this would be the best way to rid the world of an imminent danger. Keely may be blown to thunder at any moment, with his secret.—Courier-Journal.

THE Republicans of Connecticut are determined to make a desperate effort to regain control of the State, if the Hartford Times is to be believed. That journal hears of a recent council between Postmaster-General Jewell and other leading Republicans of the State, in which it was decided to overhaul the State Committee, to appoint a regular Secretary with a good salary, and make a thorough canvass of the State. The Times thinks the whole revival is for the purpose of aiding Mr. Jewell's aspirations for the Presidency.

TALK of the Keely motor! Here is the Rev. James M. Henry, of Clarksville, Pike county, Mo., who has invented a flying machine which can move through the air at the rate of one hundred miles per hour. He has been working forty years on the problem, and claims to have solved it. He deserves to have $100,000 a year as well as Beecher, but he is so poor he can't raise money enough to build a large machine from his model. It is sad to think that nobody will be willing to give this old man a chance.—Courier-Journal.

LEGISLATURES are beginning to awaken to the character of the tramp nuisance. By a recent act of the Connecticut legislature, whenever any tramp shall apply for bounty the person to whom such application shall be made in return may require the applicant to perform a reasonable amount of labor, and on refusal may call on the authorities for assistance, who, if necesary, shall commit the tramp to jail. The last legislature of Ohio also passed a law, under the terms of which any tramp refusing work when offered may be fined or committed to jail.

THE Postoffice Department has adopted a new design for postal cards, which will soon be issued, prepared at the printing department of the Treasury. On the upper left hand corner is the monogram "U. S.," across which, in a scroll, are the words "Postal Card." On the upper right hand corner is the stamp, nearly square, instead of elliptical, the sides of the stamp being composed of fasces, and the top and bottom of the band scrolls, the upper one having the legend "U. S. Postage," the lower one, "One Cent." In the centre of the stamp is the profile of the Goddess of Liberty.

EXPERIMENTS are making in France to test the efficiency of a new style of locomotive engine. It is thus described: "This engine has no wheels, but what may be called legs. It does not roll; it walks, runs, or gallops. It is like an ordinary railway engine with straight rods terminating in broad circular skates. There are three legs in front and three behind. The moving cylinders, instead of turning wheels, raise the great weights up an incline. One model, which is now at work on a French railway, weighs ten tons, and goes four to five miles every hour, but can accomplish, if desired, 11 or 12 miles."

GEN. SHERMAN evidently regrets keenly the occasion afforded in his memoirs for what he characterizes as wilful and malicious misinterpretation of his reference to Frank Blair's military career. Whatever the impression he intended to convey in the book of his estimate of Gen. Blair as a soldier, Gen. Sherman now leaves no room for doubt. In an interview yesterday with the St. Louis correspondent of the Tribune, he paid a glowing tribute to the dead soldier, whom he eulogized as one of the truest patriots, most honest and honorable men, and one of the most courageous soldiers this country ever produced. To Frank Blair he accords full credit for preventing the secession of the State of Missouri, and for saving to the Union side the city of St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune, (Adm.)

PLYMOUTH Church has increased Mr. Beecher's salary for the current year to $100,000, making an addition of $80,000 to his usual pay. This addition is made expressly to cover his expenses in the scandal suit, and may therefore be accepted as a semi-official annoucement of what those expenses have been. The items are made up about as follows:

Wm. M. Evarts, counsel fee	$25,000	
Ex-Judge Porter	15,000	
Austin Abbott	10,000	
Gen. Tracy	5,000	
T. G. Shearman	5,000	$60,000
Witnesses' expenses		10,000
Incidentals		5,000
Total		$75,000

Leaving $5,000 for the extra wear and tear of the pastor's mind and his personal outlays in the matter.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Muncy Luminary announces the death of Major Isaac Bruner, and says genuine regret will follow the announcement. The immediate cause of his death was the fracture of his leg. On Sunday last while sitting in his chair engaged in adjusting his garments he in some way lost his balance and fell to the floor, breaking his leg above the knee. His advanced age (almost eighty-six), combined with the heat of the weather and the feeble condition of his system before the accident, precluded the possibility of recovery, and he continued to sink until about two o'clock a. m. on Wednesday morning, when he died. He was twice a member of the popular branch of the Pennsylvania legislature, and filled various other positions of honor and trust in a highly creditable manner, and was universally esteemed and respected, both for his kindness of heart and sterling business qualities.

THE REAL QUESTION AND HOW IT IS TO BE ANSWERED.

The N. Y. Sun discussing the situation in Ohio, makes the following allusion to the real issue:

> The plain and the real question then before the people of Ohio, which overshadows all others, is, shall Grantism, with its enormities, corruption, extravagance, robberies, demoralizing effects and destructive tendencies, be approved and sustained, or be rejected and condemned? The Republicans have declared the administration of Gen. Grant to be a "distinguished success." They have invited a contest on that issue, and they are likely to be accommodated to the fullest extent before next October.
>
> While their platform is thus bold, the party leaders and organs are already shrinking from their own act, and secretly organizing Know Nothing lodges of the old pattern, in the hope of diverting attention from the subjects which concern every man's fireside, and of raising a false issue on the basis of sectarian prejudice. In fact, it is now manifest from the manner in which this Ohio resolution has been repeated in other States, without a pretext to justify it, that there is a concerted movement to transform what is left of the Republican party into a proscriptive Know Nothing organization.
>
> Outside of Ohio, more than inside the State, an outcry has been raised in regard to the currency plank of the Democratic platform, which differs from the Republican in being outspoken and manly, while the other is sneaking and mean. Both are equally bad in this respect, and they represent a division of opinion which is only too prevalent through the South and West. This is the natural result of the wretched financial policy of the Republicans for the last nine years, during which time they tinkered with the currency in such a way as to make the problem of resuming specie payments slow and difficult, even under the most favoring circumstances.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

EX-GOV. BIGLER'S POSITION.

The following dispatch in regard to ex-Governor Bigler, of Clearfield, and the gubernatorial Democratic nomination explains itself:

INDIANA, Pa., July 12.
To the Associated Press, Pittsburgh:

The appearance of ex-Gov. Bigler's dispatch of the eighth in the absence of mine to him of the third, on behalf of the Democracy of this county, has led to a general misapprehension of its real import. We did not ask him to become a candidate for the nomination. We only desired that he should not openly dissent from the action of the County Convention, and expressed ourselves as follows: "We can not consent to your declination. Please let the matter rest." It was to this request this dispatch assented. His letter of the same date presents his true position, as follows:

"I am not a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and can take no step to promote it. The most I can say in that direction is that I shall hold it to be my duty to submit to the action of the Erie Convention, whatever that may be."

JOS. M. THOMPSON.

THE ONLY ESCAPE FOR HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[From the Independent.]

That Mr. Beecher will now proceed with his ordinary labors we are assured by his own mouth. But he has tried the "living down" policy enough to know—or, at least, for everybody except him and Plymouth Church to know that it alone is a failure. If Mr. Beecher is going to regain his position of three years ago, he must finish the fight against this slander. The courts have proved but a feeble defence. The testimony of Mrs. Tilton, which might have shed much light on the case, was not received. Her own statements to others were all excluded. Mrs. Beecher was not called to the witness stand. If, now, Mr. Beecher will press the suit for slander against Mr. Tilton, and bring in these witnesses, who knows but he may greatly help his position? If he wishes to do any further work in the world, he can multiply its usefulness many fold by devoting a year first to the crushing, if he can, of the charges against him. Better give all the rest of his life to it, if necessary; for the danger is that even his past usefulness will be cancelled. If he be guilty—would we need not write the words—then, after all his perjury, there is but one course open to him, and that is in silence to try to live down the truth and live up his life; and even that course must fail.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Recent Riot at Tewksbury.

LAWRENCE, July 14.—The Mayor of Tewksbury published a card claiming that responsibility of the late riot rests with the floating population, drawn hither by the building of the new water works. The shanty used as a boarding house by the water works' hands was burned this morning, and two of the seventy occupants burned to death.

INEFFICIENT CITY OFFICER REMOVED.

Marshal Currier has resigned. The mayor informed him that his failure to make a vigorous and manly effort to quell the Twelfth of July riot made his resignation necessary.

NEW YORK.

THE JEWETT TICKET SUCCESSFUL

Beecher Serenaded

Witty Remarks of the Plymouth Pastor

NEW YORK, July 13.—Charles O'Connor and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared before Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court Chambers to-day as counsel for the people in obedience to the order to show cause why the order of arrest in the new six million dollars civil suit against Wm. M. Tweed, should not be vacated or bail reduced from three millions to a reasonable amount. David Dudley Field appeared for the defendant. The case is still on and will likely occupy two days.

SWEENEY'S BAIL REDUCED.

Counsel for the People vs. Peter B. Sweeney have arranged for a reduction of his bail from $3,000,000 to $150,000. The reduction was conceeded to secure Sweeney's voluntary appearance for trial in the so-called Ring Civil Suits.

ELECTION OF ERIE RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

The election of directors for the Erie Railroad was held to-day. Following is the Jewett ticket: Hugh J. Jewett, Edwin D. Morgan, John Taylor, Johnston Lucius, Robinson, Marshall, O. Roberts, H. S. Sterbbins, Homer Ramsdell, H. R. Beltzer, S. L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, R. S. Grant, Cortlandt Parker, S. S. Guthrie, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Asa Packer, Samuel Sloan and Thomas Dickson.

The ticket headed by Jewett was elected. The whole number of votes cast was 262, 485, representing $26,248,500 worth of stock. Of these the Jewett ticket received 261,735 votes while tho opposition ticket containing the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Livingston and others received 750 votes. Mr. Livingston challenged votes on the ground that a number of shareholders had voted by proxy but inspectors of election declared the votes legal.

A cable from London says: Sir Edwin Watkins, who has accepted the Chairmanship of the Erie Protection Commission, will sail for the United States in two weeks.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT

is in circulation on the city of Erie, Pa., $500 and $1,000 water loan coupon bonds of 1867, due 1887.

BEECHER SERENADED.

The people and temporary residents on Peekskill and neighborhood, preceded by a band of music and a company of militia, marched to Rest Hill last evening, and serenaded Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. After an address by Judge Wells, giving expression to their confidence in him as a man and a Christian minister of the Gospel, Mr. Beecher spoke for nearly an hour. Among other things he said:

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

When I began my life I had no intention of being a great and eloquent and wise man, but I did mean to be a good man and an honest man. I did mean to spend all the strength God gave me in making my fellow men better. This has been my ambition; this I have done by the help of God. I make, then, this assertion more emphatic, because not a few newspapers seem to think I have done it by help and permission of newspapers; but I have done it in spite of them. I don't ask that they should care for my future. My future is in the keeping of God, to whom my mother directed me, and I should like to know who is going to stop my mouth with a muzzle, or my hand, that I cannot write, if it is given to me to say things which men want to hear, and to write things which make men better. I went through the red sea, but it was a long time ago. The fact is, gentlemen, that about 1870 and '71, and for three or four years, I had to go through pretty deep waters, at times, but I kept it to myself. A revelation of it to mankind came within a year, but I had got through it.

I am receiving scores and hundreds of letters couched in most earnest and affectionate condolence for the fierce trial through which I am going; but, bless you, the ashes of that fire were scattered long ago. I am growing in strength and elasticity of body. I am all right.

The letters I have received from the Baptist clergymen, from clergymen in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and especially messages from Roman Catholic priests, have been among the most Christian expressions tendered me. I prize these letters; the churches have prayed for me; households have prayed for me; mothers kneeling in the midst of their little children have prayed for me, and I will say that these prayers have been more to me than the plaudits of the people on the streets. It has been this that has made me happy. I have no new course to take. I am too old to change my position. I shall go on trusting men; I have pursued that doctrine all my life, and only once in forty years have I made a mistake. I shall love men—I shall not stop to think of their faults before I love them. I propose to go on with my work, confident in men, not preaching merely the difference between right and wrong. But this I shall preach, that there is no justice, no severity, no punishment that are good, unless they are administered in a spirit of love. The

EXPENSES OF THE TRIAL

have been enormous—enough to bankrupt a country minister five times over—and would have destroyed me, but for Plymouth Church. And even with their help, I shall barely get through, for the expenses of the trial, to me, have been over $75,000. On the other side they have been very large, but they have got no money to pay them with.

Mr. Beecher elicited much laughter and was frequently warmly applauded throughout his somewhat long address.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

How the day was Observed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 12.—To day was generally observed by the Orangemen all over the Province.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—The royal Orange Institution of Philadelphia and vicinity celebrated the one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne to-day with a grand street parade through the principal thoroughfares.

LONDON, July 13—6 A. M.—The usual Orange celebrations took place yesterday in Dublin, and the towns throughout Ulster and in Liverpool. At most of the meetings, resolutions were passed condemning Home Rule. No disturbance is reported.

ORANGEMEN ATTACKED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 12.—A serious riot occurred in this city to-night, resulting from an attack made by a mob upon members of the lodge of Orangemen returning from celebrating the battle of the Boyne by a pic-nic at Laurel Grove, four miles up the Merrimac river.

Orangemen from Lowell, Woburn and other towns participated at a pic-nic, which passed off quietly, and no trouble was anticipated when they dispersed for their return home, though threats had been made in the morning and some of the men carried fire-arms in consequence.

About a dozen Orangemen, with their ladies and children, disembarked at 8 P. M. at the steamer landing on Water street and started to walk up town. A crowd of several hundred Irish were at the landing and followed them shouting and jeering. Arriving in front of the Pacific Mills, the crowd commenced throwing stones. One of the ladies was struck three times and badly hurt. All of the party were more or less injured by missiles thrown at them during the half mile walk to the police station, whither they went for protection. Four of the men had on regalia which particularly incensed the mob One of the men was severely hurt about his head and had his sash torn from him.

When the Orangemen arrived at the station, word was sent to the Mayor who soon arrived at the scene and undertook to disperse the mob of men and boys, but without avail. The cries and jeers of the mob drowned his voice. The Mayor, with a squad of police started to take the party through the crowd to their homes. The street through which they had to pass was at this time filled for half a mile with the mob. A shower of stones, bricks and missiles was hurled at the party as soon as they appeared upon the street, With the exception of the Mayor every one of the party was hurt. Policeman Gummel was knocked down and badly hurt. James Spenlow, who was endeavoring to protect his brother's wife, was knocked down, receiving a terrible wound in the head from a brick at the corner of Union and Spring streets. The mob made a furious onslaught on the party when nearly all the police and Orangemen were knocked down. The latter, in self-defense, then drew revolvers and began firing upon the mob, who were shouting "Kill the d——d Orangemen."

The firing quickly dispersed the mob. who scattered in all directions. It is impossible to learn the accurate result of the shooting. As far as known no one was killed outright. Two, men, one woman and a boy twelve years old, were wounded, none seriously. Of the Orangemen, twelve were wounded by stones and bricks, some of them quite severely and four policemen were more or less hurt. The riot lasted two hours and a half and extended over a route of a mile through the most thickly settled portion of the city. This is the first serious affair of the kind that has occurred here since 1852 and is condemned on every hand as most unprovoked. The courage and pluck of the Mayor undoubtedly saved many lives.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion, the choice of St. Louis for holding the next National Democratic Convention would be an act of justice to the Democrats of the West; that in the magnificent new Merchants' Exchange which can seat 50,000 persons, we have a hall amply sufficient for the convenience of members and spectators, and that we urge upon the member of the National Committee of this State that he use his best endeavor for the selection of St. Louis, and we advise him, in behalf of our State, to give assurance that they will bear the expense of the Convention, and on behalf of our citizens that members be accommodated and have as much comfort and as little expense as they would anywhere else. All our citizens would vie with each other in extending hospitality.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST REPULSE.

MADRID, July 12.—An official despatch says that General Delatre has driven Dorregaray from Torrecilla, Guara, Sieste and Boltana. The Carlists resisted the Alfonsists stoutly and lost many men in killed, wounded and prisoners. They retreated to the Valley of Aran in the Pyrennees. General Delatre is still pursuing them, and General Martinez Campos is making forced marches to join in the pursuit.

LONDON, July 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: We have received the following from a specially well informed correspondent:

HENDAY, July 9.

General Cubiera has left Bearritz for Bagneres de Bigork, having abandoned his intention of going to Madrid. He has small faith in ultimate success of Gen. Jovellar's operations against Dorregaray. Apparently Dorregaray has already escaped by an extraordinary march of ninety kilometres. This agrees with Dorregaray's avowed intention not to fight except in the Basque Provinces. The Carlist artillery now numbers one hundred and twenty guns and more are expected daily.

The Government announces that military combinations have been made which will force Gen. Dorregary to take refuge in France or to accept a battle under circumstances which are sure to result in disaster, especially if made desperate, he should attempt to turn back on his line of retreat.

WATCHING DORREGARY.

LONDON, July 13—5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Senor Molines, Spanish Ambassador, had interviews yesterday with President MacMahon and Duc de Cazes. He insisted that France should redouble her precautions at points on the frontier of Spain where it is supposed that Gen. Dorregaray will endeavor to cross the boundary in order to enter Navarre by a detour through French territory. He urged that in such a case the followers of Dorregaray be either arrested and interned or driven back into Spain.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Assembly today the University Education bill was discussed in detail, clause by clause. All the amendments moved by the Liberals have been rejected by narrow majorities Clericals are jubilant and congratulate Bishop Dupanloup on their success.

Official telegrams to the Moniteur correct the exaggeration as to the number of people drowned in Toulouse, and state that, so far, only 216 bodies have been found.

POTTSVILLE.

Another Strike Among Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 12.—Since resumption took place, there have been signs of discontent among the miners in the employ of individual coal operators against the ten per cent. reduction. The men aver that a compromise would be more just to all parties concerned. Though dissatisfaction among the men has existed in various parts of the region for some time, there was no strike inaugurated until to-day, when the miners turned out at St. Clair to a man. At Wadesville all the outside laborers struck. It was hoped there would be a compromise at St. Clair, but dispatches from there to-night report the men will not go to work. The collieries at both places are owned and operated by individual enterprise and give employment to a large number of men and boys.

OBITUARY.

MONTREAL, July 12 — Monsigneur Charles La Rique, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, died at Betoil this morning.

ALBANY, July 12,—Hon. John Tracy, a prominent merchant of this city, died today of heart disease.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Col. Phil. Lee, a prominent lawyer of this city and for several terms Prosecuting Attorney in the Circuit Court, died to-day.

MUNICH, July 14.—Emperor William, strictly incognito, arrived here this afternoon on his way to Salzburg.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Letter of Prof. Marsh to the President.

Gross Frauds in Furnishing Supplies.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Tribune tomorrow publishes the following letter from Professor Marsh of Yale College to President Grant:

SIR: In two interviews I had with you on Indian Affairs, I was impressed with your earnest desire to do justice to the Indians and with your broad and philanthropic views on the whole Indian question. This must be my excuse, as a private citizen, for coming again to you, to lay before you a statement of wrongs committed on the Sioux Indians mainly under my own observation during a recent visit to their country. My visit to this region was wholly in the interests of science with no intention or wish to investigate Indian affairs. The frauds I observed were brought to my knowledge by Red Cloud, who refused to allow my party to enter bad lands until I had promised to submit his complaints to you in person.

Since my interview with you upon this subject, I have been informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs at Red Cloud agency and invited to lay a statement of facts before them. This I am quite ready to do whenever the committee request it. I must decline, however to give my statement to the Interior Department alone for the following reasons:

HARD ON DELANO.

First—I have no confidence whatever in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs when they publicly announce their wish and determination to correct the present abuses in Indian management, because I have reason to know that they have long been aware of these abuses and have made no sincere effort to reform them.

Second—In all myintercourse with these two officials, their object has manifestly been to find out not so much what the frauds actually were as the extent of my information concerning them so as to prevent by every means in their power all publicity or exposure of them.

Third—The evidence now in my possession reflects unfavorably on both Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith.

For these reasons, I have thought it best to lay before you, to whom, in accordance with my promise to Red Cloud, I made my first communication the accompanying statement in detail, in full confidence that the evidence presented will meet with the consideration its importance demands. In the statement which accompanies this letter, I have given the results of my investigation into the affairs of the Red Cloud agency, the largest and most important in the West.

THE CHARGES.

These results clearly indicate both mismanagement and fraud, especially in the following particulars:

First—The agent, J. J. Saville, is wholly unfitted for his position, and guilty of gross frauds upon the Indians in his charge.

Second—The number of Indians at this agency has been systematically overstated for purposes which can only result in fraud.

Third—The last issue of annuity goods which I witnessed was a suspicious transaction, and in part, at least, fraudulent.

Fourth—The beef cattle given to the Indians have been very inferior, and owing to the systematic frauds practised by the agent and beef contractors.

Fifth—The pork issued to the Indians during my visit was not suitable for human fare.

Sixth—The flour was very inferior and the evidence of fraud in this article is conclusive.

Seventh—The sugar and coffee issued were not good, although better than the other supplies.

Eighth—The tobacco observed was rotten and of little or no use to the Indians.

Ninth—In consequence of fraud and mismanagement, the Indians suffered greatly during the past winter for want of food and clothing.

Tenth—The contract for freight from Cheyenne to Red Cloud agency was fraudulent as the true distance is one hundred and forty-five miles, while contractors were paid for two hundred and twelve miles.

I would especially call your attention to the evidence of fraud in beef cattle as presented in the accompanying statement. This subject I investigated with great care, as beef is the principal article of food of the Sious Indians and the frauds I observed have caused great suffering among them, as well as great pecuniary loss to the government.

The statement is prepared and supported in all its essential parts by the testimony of officers of the army who were with me in my expedition or at Red Cloud agency. Among these officers are several personally known to you and all are gentlemen of high character. Should any part of my statement be seriously questioned, I trust you will allow these gentlemen to be heard. If the commanding officers of all posts near the Indian agencies or other equally trustworthy and disinterested observers there could likewise testify, I think it would be found that I have but faintly indicated the corruption pervading Indian affairs. I have purposely confied myself in this statement to a single agency and mainly to the time of my visit without reference to much other testimony which has come to me incidentally in the prosecution of my inquiries showing the frauds of equal magnitude at other points. This corruption, which is the constant source of discontent and hostility among the Indians themselves, is, in my judgment, a natural result of a loose and irresponsible system of furnishing Indians with goods and supplies, a system that tends directly to invite fraud. I do not believe that anything but a radical change in this respect will prevent the continued demoralization of the Indian service. You alone have the will and the power to destroy that combination of bad men known as the Indian Ring, who are debasing this service and thwarting the efforts of all who endeavor to bring to a full consummation your noble policy of peace.

Very respectfully, your ob'nt servant,
O. C. MARSH.

YALE COLLEGE, July 10, 1875.

The letter is accompanied with a long and interesting statement corroborating the points specified in the communication to the President.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamship Idaho from Liverpool landed to-day at Castle Garden with about seven hundred and fifty Mormons under charge of seven agents appointed by Brigham Young, to conduct them from Europe to Utah. Of this number, between 500 and 600 are adults including a number of young women. Ninety-six are natives of the British Isles, while the remainder are Scandinavians.

A BOLD VILLAIN.

Yesterday a well dressed man, at present unknown, entered No. 4 Maugin street, and informed the occupant, Mrs. Van Slack, that he was a Sanitary Inspector. After inspecting and approving the condition of the premises, he sat down beside the old lady and engaged her in pleasant conversation for a short time, when, suddenly seizing her by the throat, he choked her into insensibility and robbed her of a wallet containing fifty dollars, her watch and spectacles.

WASHINGTON.

SESSION OF THE CABINET

The Venezuela Question Considered

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An extraordinary council of the Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met to-day at the Department of State, continuing in session about three hours. All were present except Secretary Belknap who is absent in the West.

The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish who read the latest communications from our Minister to that country, and stated the general facts in the case. It may be recollected that in December, 1872, the President announced that the Government of Venezuela had made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention of 1866, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in a most solemn form among the nations, wonid, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress for such action as might be deemed proper. In pursuance to this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the awards of the joint commission under the Convention, and the Venezuelan Government was furnished with a copy of the resolution which excluded all doubt of the earnestness of our Government in its demand for the payment of the amount due, but there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela.

In 1873, the President, in his annual message said to Congress:

"It is apprehended that that government does not realize the character of its obligation under that Convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them sptings in part at least from the real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration. Since then, our minister at Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of deferred instalments until at last the Venezuelan government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the privilege of designating particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. To this our government will not consent, the proposition, apart from other considerations being contrary to the terms of the Convention. The Venezuelan government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid as the stipulation requires our Minister to Venezuela will probably be withdrawn.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER.

Fred. Douglass, Professors Langston and Wilson, and Rev. George W. Williams held a meeting, with other colored people, last night, and took initial steps toward starting a weekly paper here devoted to the interests of the negro.

APPOINTMENT OF GUAGERS.

The following guagers have been appointed: Frank M. Clements, First Wisconsin; E. J. Pearce, Tenth Illinois, Geo. W. Goodlett, 1st Missouri; and the following storekeepers: Robert B. Fraser, Sixth Ky.; Baker B. Pegram, First Mo.; Wm. J. Little, Second Ky.; Robert C. Nourse, Second Ky.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The statement that has been published that Mr. Farwell, member of Congress from Chicago, had submitted to the Sacretary of the Treasury a report of the Commission composed of local architects of Chicago, is wholly incorrect. When requested by the Mayor and City Council some weeks ago, the Secretary promptly directed the Superintendent of the Building at Chicago to permit any Board of Architects appointed by the Mayor to make a thorough examination of the building, and he understands that such a board was appointed, and is now engaged in the work, but if they have finished the work or agreed on a report, the Secretary is not advised of their conclusions. No such report was submitted to him by Mr. Farwell, nor did Mr. Farwell, in his interview with the Secretary state that any such report was in existence. Whatever report may be made, it is not believed the Secretary of the Treasury will change his order heretofore given, directing the Supervising Architect to suspend work and preserve the building in its present condition until the whole matter can be referred to Congress.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AVERY.

Maj. McGrew, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the charges against Avery, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is now here, but has not visited the Treasury. His friends say he has no intention of presenting any formal complaints to the Secretary. Up to this time the Department is without official information from St. Louis relative to the indictment said to have been found against Avery.

WHAT SECRETARY DELANO HAS TO SAY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes the following statement in regard to the letter of Professor Marsh, published this morning: Some time ago Professor Marsh returned from a western tour, during which he visited the Red Cloud Agency. About the time of his return numerous charges of misconduct in office against Agent Saville of the Red Cloud Agency, which involved the character of the supplies and the manner of their distribution appeared in the liberal papers, all calculated apparently to affect the Indian office and the Interior Department over the shoulders of Agent Saville. Professor Marsh came to Washington, called upon me and presented a sample of the supplies, which, he claimed, came from Red Cloud, but which he had not verified personally. He did not call upon the Secretary of the Interior, nor did he communicate with him by writing. He was presented by the Postmaster General to the President, and reiterated these general and indefinite accusations.

To all these the Secretary made no reply, as nothing had been presented to him definite enough to justify an answer. During the visit of the Sioux delegations to Washington in May last, Prof. Marsh made his appearance, and after remaining several days in the city without calling upon the Secretary or communicating with him, the Secretary being informed that he was present at one of the Indian meetings, introduced himself and asked the Professor to call at his office. The Professor called, and the Secretary requested him to give to him in writing any grounds of complaint he might have against the Indian service at the Red Cloud Agency, in order that he might examine and investigate them. This the Professor declined to do. The Secretary had previously requested the Board of Commissioners to appoint persons to investigate these vague and indefinite charges. Thus matters stood until the Board, of which Clinton B. Fisk is President, selected Commissioners to investigate Professor Marsh's complaints. When the persons thus selected were appointed, the Professor was notified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the appointment, and was requested to furnish the Indian office or Commissioners any information in his possession or any proof at his command to sustain any charges which he might feel disposed to make. The commission that has been appointed consists of ex-Governor Fletcher, St. Louis; Benjamin W. Harris, East Bridgewater, Mass., and a member of the present Congress; Charles J. Faulkner, Martinsburg, W, Va., and a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and a Democrat, aud will proceed to investigate Prof. Marsh's complaints. This statement of facts is deemed due to Mr. Saville, the Red Cloud agent, to Professor Marsh himself, and the Indian office.

PENNSLYVANIA NEWS.

THE Lehigh county jail contains thirty-five prisoners.

THE Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will meet at Erie on the 19th prox.

W. G. ENGLE, ESQ., of Pottstown has in his posession a printed list of the members of the House in 1815.

THERE are eight Bessemer steel works in the United States, five of which are located in the old Keystone.

THE Bedford County Agricultural Society will hold its second annual fair on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of October next.

JAMES SANDS, residing hear Doylestown, was instantly killed by lightning on Tuesday of last week, while sitting by an open window.

MR. JOSEPH REEVES, a prominent citizen of New Brighton, died in the fifty-fifth year of his age at that place on Friday of last week.

THE semi-annual encampment of the department of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at Corry on Wednesday July 21st.

WILLIAM BECKLEY, operator on the Perkiomen railroad, was struck by lightning on Tuesday night of last week and had his right side paralyzed.

A SILVER cup was presented to Charles Law of Pittston, the victor at the Pittston races, by the Scranton Rowing Association on Saturday evening.

MR. ISRAEL TREXLER of Bridgeport, a little village near Allentown, has been blessed with his "second sight" in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

WHILE on his way from San Francisco to Wilmington, Del., Wm. Marr died in his berth on a sleeping car between Spruce Creek and Huntingdon on Saturday.

SEVERAL houses were demolished, trees and fences were blown down, grain was uprooted and Ned torn up generally by a storm in the vicinity of Lebanon on Tuesday.

GEO. CAMP, a boy from Akron, Ohio, was accidently shot and killed by a boy named Hermie Sackett at Meadville one day last week. The boys were playing with a revolver.

THE Old fellows and their wives and sweethearts of Meadville will visit Erie on the 23d prox., when the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of the State Lodge visit that city.

READING boasts a society of about a dozen ladies, married and single, who assemble twice a week at one of the slaughter houses in that city and quaff the blood of steers that are killed there.

THE Coatsville Union says that a calf was born on the farm of Robert McIntire, Londonderry, Chester county, a few days ago, which had two heads, six feet and two tails. Both cow and calf died.

ON Monday night of last week a man named Wash Wykoff shot Edward McCracken, both residents of Leidy township, Clinton county, in the head producing a wound that is all probability proven fatal before this time.

AT New Castle, Lawrence county on Friday the Nesbannocks of that place defeated the Independents of Sewickley in a game of base ball. The score stood 16 to 14 in four of the Neshannocks The game was hotly contested.

SAYS the Oil City Derrick: "It was rumored yesterday that the competitors of the Atlantic Line, the Antwerp, Transfer and Union, have been running oil for the last two days on the Clarion side for nothing. The news was received by an operator who came from that section last night.'

A FAT man's race is to take place at Laury's Station, Lehigh county, at which, so the Reading Times and Dispatch says, "fatty" Boger, of Reading, whose weight is 300 pounds, will be one of the contestants. Mr. Boger has gone into training and expects to make a good record.

THE Greenville Argus says: During the heavy storm on Friday night last, a flock of sheep, fifty-six head, were killed by lightning in Lordstown. They were the property of Richard Williamson, of that town; and were gathered under the shelter of a tree in a pasture lot.

MISS AUGUSTA MINGER, aged eighteen years is Lawrence county's last victim to kerosene folly. She lived with Andy Robinson of West New Castle. On Monday morning last at seven o'clock she lit the fire with the treacherous kindling and lingered in great agony until eleven.

MR ANDREW BRUCE, a leading citizen of Washington, was killed near New Florence that county on Friday last. He was at a barn raising and a timber fell on him crushing him severely. He died in three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Bruce was one time Sheriff of Washington county was an ardent Democrat and an influential and prominent citizen and was highly esteemed as a man by all who knew him.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

MORE TROUBLE IN STORE FOR THEM.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

In the U. S. District Court, to-day, proceedings will be instituted against the stockholders in the Nation Trust Company. The plaintiffs are Christina Craimer, Mary Zedder, Michael Blatton and others, who ask for a warrant of arrest against the debtors on the ground that certain of them are fraudulently conveying and encumbering their property. An order will also be asked for, directing the U. S. Marshall to take provisional charge of the property and said debtors.

The plaintiffs are executing creditors, and the bankrupt court has granted a restraining order against them to prevent them from collecting their several claims by legal process. In their petition they say the applicants for said restraining orders are not entitled to the relief prayed for. They set forth as reasons that they (the defendants) have not carried on business "in said judicial district for the six months preceding the date of their application."

The petition avers that certain individual members of the Nation Trust Company have givan mortgages to the amount of $701,000 since the suspension of the firm, all of which the plaintiffs allege appear on the records in the Recorder's office. Besides this, it is set forth that conveyances of real estate aggregating the sum of $561,000 have been made, and the document gives the date of each sale and the description of the property sold. Also that three of the defendants have transferred property to the extent of near three hundred thousand dollars. A number of smaller transfers are noted.

The petitioners aver that they have probable cause for belief that this state of affairs will be extended; that they will conceal, remove and transfer fraudulently, goods and chattels unless restrained.

It is therefore asked that if the Court holds that it has jurisdiction in the case, that a warrant of arrest may be issued to the United States Marshal of the said district, commanding him to arrest and safely keep said debtors [illegible] property may be seized [illegible]

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPLICATION FOR THE QUASHING OF PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY INSTITUTED IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT AND THE ARREST OF DEBTORS.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Yesterday in the U. S. District Court, before Judge McCandless, came on to be heard the application of John Barton, Esq., counsel for certain execution creditors of the Nation Trust Company, who were restrained by injunction of this Court from proceeding with the collection of their claims, to quash the petition in bankruptcy filed by L. M. Morris, one of the alleged debtors. Accompanying the application to quash was another for the arrest of one hundred and twenty stockholders of the bank on a charge of fraudulently attempting to dispose of their property to the detriment of petitioners, and also for the appointment of a provisional assignee to take charge of said debtors' property, until further order of Court. Sol. Schoyer, Esq., appeared for Mr. Morris, who filed the petition, in behalf of his co-partners.

Mr. Barton read the petition and the following answer:

In re L. M. Morris and others, co-partners as the Nation Trust Company.

The answer of Christian Cramer, Mary Zedder, et al., creditors of L. M. Morris, et al., alleged bankrupts, to the restraining order and application for an injunction, respectfully sets forth the following reasons why said injunction should not be granted:

First—The said applicants are not entitled to maintain sida application, and are not entitled to the relief prayed for, because they have not carried on business in the said judicial district for the six months next preceding the date of their application, &c.

Second—That said applicants have been greatly indulged by their creditors, many of them having agreed to grant them an extension on time and conditions proposed by them, and with which they have failed to comply. And many of them have taken advantage of the time given to cover up and put their property out of their hands, or encumber the same so as to prevent the same from being liable for the payment of their debts of said copartnership, and the application in bankruptcy now made is not made in good faith, but only tor the purposes of delay.

Third—John Herron, one of said applicant has within the last few months sold out his lumber yard to Collins, Braun & Smith, for an alleged consideration of about $30,000. He is also endeavoring to cover up his real estate by giving the following bonds and mortgages now in the hands of brokers who are attempting to sell the same, viz:

John Herron to C. C. Dickey......	$35,000
John Herron to C. C. Dickey......	35,000
John Herron to C. C. Dickey......	40,000
John Herron to Wm. Kennedy......	8,000
John Herron to Wm. Kennedy......	18,000
John Herron to Wm. Kennedy....	30,000
John Herron to Wm. Kennedy....	45,000
John Herron to J. D. Shaffer......	800
John Herron to O. N. Edwards....	3,000
John Herron to Geo. Shiras........	28,620
James McKay to L. H. Wilson....	16,000
James McKay to A. Scott........	6,600
James McKay to A. M. Caughey	6,625
James McKay to John McKay.....	5,000
James McKay to Mary Staib........	1,200
James McKay to R. J. Watson....	5,000
&c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Schoyer, for L. M. Morris, petitioning creditor, began his argument by stating that before animadverting upon the nefarious measure sought to be executed by which two hundred reputable business men of this city, such as C. H. Armstrong and John Herron could be arrested when at the very time they were endeavoring to perfect measures, under which 100 cents on the dollar of indebtedness could be paid, he would quote at length from the authorities to show that the parties were still, in contemplation of law, a partnership. Mr. S. next referred to the motion for a warrant of arrest, and the appointment of a provisional assignee, and characterized the proceedings as unwarranted by the statutory provisions in such cases made.

He represented gentlemen, unfortunate but unimpeached by any act of fraud. The co-partners are herewith joint debts and joint assets, and are in the opinion of Judge Blatchford and Judge Lowell a legal co-partnership. There is no bankruptable act charged, and no proper ground for a warrant of arrest. The statute being highly penal, is to be strictly construed. The allegations must be sustained by proof, not by haphazard assertion. The allegations are that transfers, &c., have been made in the past, concerning which the bankrupt act can take no cognizance. Some of the statements in the petition are untrue in point of fact that the attack on Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Herron and Mr. Gerwig are untrue.

He characterized the publication of the proposed answer as unprofessional as libelous. Property was not cash and without selling property how could his clients raise cash to pay their debts? Counsel for the other side had not read the bankrupt law correctly. Messrs Pitcairn and Armstrong and other gentlemen named, were incapable of any act of fraud, and in point of fact the allegations to the gentlemen named, and others were not true. In conclusion Mr. S. protested against the Court allowing the petition to be filed and asked that the motion be dismissed.

District Attorney Reed stated that he appeared in behalf of Mr. H. Gerwig, who was named in the list as being among those inferentially charged with fraudulently disposing of his property. The deed referred to in the list had been signed in December 1873, by Mr. Gerwig as assignee of J. S. Eisenbeis. He stated that Mr. Gerwig was in Court first as an insolvent debtor, under the petition of Mr. Morris, and second under the petition presented by Mr. Barton. As to the first answer would be made at the proper time, as Mr. Gerwig would deny that he was a stockholder. As to the latter point, the allegation was fully disproved by the record shown.

Mr. Barton in reply to Mr. Schoyer contended that he was rightfull in Court, and that his petition answered the requirements of the bankrupt law. The property he contended was rapidly disappearing and that the creditors had a right to ask the Court for protection. If the mortgages were being executed for the benefit of creditors, the Marshal should be appointed provisional assignee and then the creditors would be satisfied. He said he had nothing to say against the character of the gentlemen but his clients were backed by data to show what they claimed. In regard to publication of the matter in the newspaper in advance, Mr. B. said it was unfortunate, but that he could not be held responsible for it,

Mr. Schoyer disclaimed holding Mr. Barton responsible.

The Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

MR. BLACK'S CASE.

HE ACCEPTS THE INEVITABLE AND IS DISCHARGED.

We noticed the fact Tuesday that A. W. Black, Esq., had sealed his testimony against the liquor traffic and Grand Jury by becoming a martyr to the faith abiding in him, and had gone to jail, rather than pay the costs assessed on the ignored bills.

Yesterday morning Judge Stowe had him brought into Court and had a little talk with him, the result of which was that Mr. Black concluded that he would no longer kick against the pricks. Accordingly he gave security for the amount of the costs which have been cut down to $141.30, his mother becoming security. Mr. B. intends to try and have the Grand Jury's fee of four dollars in each case stricken off. Judge Stowe informed Mr. B. that the Court had no more right to interfere with the Grand Jury than they had with the Legislature, and that the only way to have the methods of selecting juries changed was to apply to the Legislature, by whose act the present system was established.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

BUTCHERS' RUN PEOPLE TURN OUT EXPECTING TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF LAST YEAR'S FLOOD—GREAT EXCITEMENT—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLEE TO THE HILLS—HORSES TURNED LOOSE TO SAVE THEMSELVES—THREE FEET OF WATER POURS DOWN EAST STREET—ANOTHER INDIGNATION MEETING TO BE CALLED.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday.

Owing to the dearth of news in Allegheny last night, our reporter, partly to observe the effect of a heavy shower upon the denizens of Butchers' Run and Spring Garden avenue, and for the purpose of informing the public of an expected catastrophe in the localities indicated, concluded to brave the wrath of the elements, and accordingly took a flying trip up that valley of mixed perfumes.

Arriving upon the scene about half past nine o'clock, a scene was witnessed that would have astonished one who knew not the dangers that menace the people whenever an unusually dense cloud burts in that locality. Before reaching the junction of Spring Garden and Madison avenues it was evident from the torrents that vainly sought entrance into the sewer drops on Ohio street, that a large flood was pouring down Butchers' Run.

AT THE JUNCTION

of those thoroughfares, the wildest confusion reigned. Women with half muttered prayer on their lips were struggling through the flooded streets with their infants in their arms and fleeing wildly, they knew not whither to find a place of safety. The owners of houses turned them out to shift for themselves; and reports arriving at intervals, stating that the Perry street sewer had gorged, or that the new sewer building along the run had burst, helped to add to the confusion. Taking a tour up the run we found the nine foot sewer filled to its utmost capacity while a raging torrent three feet in depth, freighted with large rocks came rolling down East street, causing the stoutest hearts to quail when the remembrance of the fatal night of the 26th of July, 1874, flashed over the mind. Women and children screamed, dogs howled and everything animate appeared to be seized with a desire to emigrate. Proceeding up the run we found the Perrysville plank road torn up for quite a distance, and the planks manifesting a tendency to pile up, to the danger of the section as they did on the night of the great flood last year. A number of private bridges were carried away. The cellars along the route were flooded and the first floors of many residences showed several inches of mud after the torrent had subsided. Had the shower lasted a quarter of an hour longer, there is no doubt but that a number of lives would have been lost, though, owing to the disposition to flee on the part of the people, but few would have been caught napping, as when overtaken last season.

THE DAMAGE DONE

will be, in the aggregate, considerable. One hundred dollars will repair the plank road. Many cellars were flooded, and doubtless much portable property was carried away.

As soon as the people recovered from their fright, many of them bethought themselves of the refusal of Councils to accede to their plans for draining the flooded district, and the City Dads came in for a large share of abuse, mingled with some profanity. It was decided at once, by a large crowd, that a first class indignation meeting was the first thing in order, and it is probable the call for the same will be duly issued in a day or two.

WHAT THE SHOWER SHOWED.

One thing was patent to all last evening viz: That the dimensions of the present nine foot sewer are entirely inadequate to carry the water, should a flood similar to that of last year again occur. The sewer was completly filled last night and yet did not carry away half of the water. What is needed is an open street to the river so that when a flood occurs, the surplus water may be carried off by surface drainage.

U. S. GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS.

GENTLEMEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES COURT AT ERIE.

The following gentlemen have been summoned by U. S. Marshall Hall to attend the Court at Erie commencing the 19th of this month:

GRAND JURY.

Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. J. B. Packer, Sunbury; Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh; Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, Williamsport; Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre; Hon. John Wallace, New Castle; Hon. Samuel Calom, Hollidaysburg; Hon. C. A. Mayer, Lock Haven; Gen. Miles S. Green, Milesburg; W. T. H. Paulley, Waynesburg; Hon. H. C. Parsons, Williamsport; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Pittsburgh; E. Blanchard, Bellefonte; Hon. C. S. Wolfe, Lewisburg; O. B. Wright, Scranton, J. C. Straw, Westfield; W. J. Force, North East; P. A. Stebbins, Coudersport; George L. Wylie, Waynesburg; Wm. Dorris, Huntingdon; James H. Porte, Pittsburgh; John Caughey, Beaver.

PETIT JURY.

Rev. J. I Bronson, Washington; Rev. J. G. Carnahan, Meadville; Jas. B. McJunkin, Butler; Louis K. Purviance, Butler; Chas. S. Marks, Lewistown; John M. Thompson, Lewistown; R. S. Smith, Pittsburgh; Hon. Geo. W. Miller, Washington; Henry Allen, Tioga; Wm. Moorhead, Armstrong; W. A. Dunshea, Pittsburgh; Rev. James Elder, Clarion; John W. Lockart, Washington; Ephriam Spahr, Pittsburgh; Geo. K. Powell, Luzerne; E. S. Cook, Mansfield; David Shaner, Scenery Hill; John F. Shontz, Lone Pine; Andrew Smith, Brownsville; J. Martin Schaffer, Pittsburgh; W. Russell, Erie; C. H. Raymond, Erie; Ianthas Bentley, Washington; J. W. Dickey, West Alexander; Rev. James Kelso, Negley P. O.; J. T. Fredericks, Williamsport; Rev. R. T. Mansell, Monongahela City; Rev. T. C. Boyle, Monongahela City; Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburgh; Charles Donnelly, Pittsburgh; S. B. Maxwell, Pittsburgh; James Cunningham, Uniontown; Rev. J. F. Core, Greensburgh; J. F. Gourley, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. J. McIlyar, Butler; H. E. McBride, Allegheny city; Geo. A. McBride, Allegheny city; John A. Wilson, Franklin; Rev. A. H. Elder, McKeesport, Hon. Wm. McClelland, Pittsburgh; Wm. N. Riddle, Pittsburgh; Saml. George, Pittsburgh; Frank M. Taylor, Washington; Hon. Thos. W. Bradley, Burgettstown; Rev. David H. Barron, Hollidaysburgh; Jno. Baird, Washington; Christopher Feld, Pittsburgh; Oliver Bateman, Pittsburgh; C. T. Neale, Pittsburgh; A. S. Moore, Butler; James Fitzsimmons, Pittsburgh; Col. Jno Piatt, Williamsport; Calvin Springer, Uniontown; John W. Milligan, Pittsburgh; R. A. Balph, Pittsburgh; John T. McKenna, Washington, W. J. Caskey, Pittsburgh. Robert Reynolds, New Castle.

SEEKING A STOLEN HORSE.

On Friday last a livery keeper at Butler hired a horse to a woman residing at Temperanceville, who represented that she wanted to take a pleasure ride. The woman failed to return, however, and the livery man concluding that the horse was stolen, dispatched an officer in pursuit of the woman, who [illegible] Here, however, he lost sight of her, and the South Side policemen are [illegible] The animal is described as being dark brown, blind in the left eye and with white hind foot.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Louis Danzig, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Luckhaupt, and convicted of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-fourth cents and costs.

On an indictment for larceny, charged by the same prosecutor, on which he was convicted, Danzig was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

William Ney, plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery, charged by Sarah and William Killcrece, Buchanan Douglass and Peter Douglass ditto.

William F. Spence, charged by John Stacy with burglary, plead guilty. He was afterwards placed on the stand by the defense in the case of James Gest and James Campbell, but proved himself a very damaging witness, testifying that he and they had committed the burglary. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of guilty in their case.

The jury were out in the case of Patrick Coll, alias "Taffy," charged with entering a building with felonious intent.

The jury were out in the case of John Frazier charged with larceny.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Charles A. McGonigle, of Cambria county, bankrupt, on motion of Geo. M. Beade, Esq., injunction was granted against G. J. Davis and his Attorneys.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Co. alleged bankrupts, a restraining order was issued against certain judgment creditors, Messrs Schoyer & Dickey for petitioners.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, on petition of Citizens' National Bank, leave was granted to sell certain collateral securities held by said bank, for the debt of said bankrupts. Mr. Schoyer for petitioner. Mr. Dickey representing the assignee consenting.

In the matter of Joshua Rhodes, bankrupt. On petition of Wm. Coleman, a creditor, a rule was granted on the assignee to file his accounts.

JULY TERM AT ERIE.

Following is the trial list for the July Term at Erie, commencing July 19th.

Bills of indictment—United States vs. Jacob Biberger, John S. Newkirk, Robert L. Adraine, Simon Frazier, D. L. Hoag, W. W. Jones (2 cases), M. P. Martin, James Sweeney, D. M. Williams, James S. Leeds, John Cronenberger, Charles B Lord, Charles Brecht, S. Todd Perley, Salome Heywang, Seth Todd Perley (2 cases), Guy C. Scofield, John B. Chase, Lizzie Ryan, Michael Ryan.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

David Ford was convicted of larceny, William Henry prosecutor.

Louis Hill was acquitted of a charge of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny.

Alex. Cline was convicted of larceny of articles from Bown & Son's hardware store.

John Golden, charged by Mary Ann Curtis with burglary, plead guilty.

John Loomis, charged by J. C. Hetrick with misdemeanor in stoning a train on the Connellsville Railroad, was acquitted. The costs were divided.

Herman Bryalon, charged by James Dugan with horse stealing, was convicted but recommended to mercy.

William Kennedy, charged with larceny was acquitted.

Michael Miller, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods was convicted.

Harry Butler, charged with false pretense, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Tyson, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report of sale of personal property filed and confirmed nisi.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Assignee's report of the sale of property confirmed nisi.

John Birch, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report confirmed nisi.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville. The assignee's report of the sale of certain property confirmed, subject to exceptions.

McMahon & Campbell, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order made granting the petition of James O'Hara for payment of rent out of the funds in the hands of the assignee.

R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county. The composition of the debtor with his creditors was confirmed.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Return of sale of real estate by assignee confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Joseph Shilling, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of H. H. Deer, a creditor, for allowance of lien, was referred to Register Willard.

B. Marshall & Co., Luzerne county, bankrupts. On petition of J. B. Kirby for allowance, &c., referred to Register Willard.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In this Court the following sentences were imposed:

Alex. Cline, convicted of larceny, was fined six cents and costs and sentenced ten days to jail.

George Bell, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced three months to the Work House. George Alberson was the prosecutor.

Herman Brylaon, convicted of horse stealing and larceny, charged by Jas. Dugan, but recommended to mercy, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

William S. Sarber, convicted of larceny, charged by George Carlisle, was sentenced to the Work House for sixty days.

Adam Hoehle, convicted of larceny, charged by James Hunter, but recommended to mercy, was sentenced to jail for thirty days.

Daniel Bergan, convicted of fornix et cet., charged by Margaret Cruse, was directed to give $500 security for compliance with the usual penalty.

Chas. Webster, charged by George Burgley with illegal liquor selling, was allowed a nolle pros.

William New and Peter Douglass, jointly indicted for assault and battery, on oath of William Killcreece, to which they plead nolo contendere, were fined six cents and costs, and a similar fine was imposed in each of two other cases for assault and battery against each of these parties, Sarah Killcreece having had them indicted separately.

David Ford, convicted of barratry at the instance of Wm. Herring, was Work Housed for a year.

William F. Spence, who plead guilty to burglary, charged by John Stacy, was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

James Gest and James Campbell, convicted of the same charge, made by the same prosecutor, were each sentenced seven years to the Penitentiary.

Henry alias "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords, convicted of robbing R. J. Crawford, the Butler county farmer, were sentenced, the first to four and the second to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A new trial was granted to John Walker, who was convicted of burglary on the house of A. K. Joy, in the Twenty-second ward.

Frank A. Metz, who plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by A. W. Black, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

This Court is almost ready for vacation. The following cases are all that will be tried this term:

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. J. H. Jones, a rule was granted on respondent to show cause why a committee should not be appointed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John N. Rieger to Wm. Oppenheimer, inventory presented and ordered to be filed, and bond filed and approved.

Voluntary assignment of C. Hanson Love. Petition allowed to make sale of certain property.

Anna M. Hang vs. John C. Hang. A. S. Miller, Esq., appointed commissioner.

A final order was made discharging Benjamin Butler under the insolvent law.

Lydia Collins vs. John W. Collins. A. E. Weyer appointed Commissioner.

James Getty vs. the city of Pittsburgh et al. Preliminary injunction dissolved.

Eliza Ann Foster vs. A. M. Foster. Wesley Grier appointed Commissioner.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Springdale was granted a charter of incorporation.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the divorce proceeding of Ann Maria Aldinger vs. Jacob Aldinger, H. B. Collier, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Eliza Hobson vs. John F. Hobson.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Caroline A. Dietrich et al. On petition presented, Joseph Lautner appointed guardian, and bond in the sum of $1,600 filed.

Lizzie L. Pease et al., petition presented and Samuel Wilson appointed guardian of their persons.

Carrie B, Ensell; John Hugo appointed guardian, to give bond in $500.

Estate of Edward Ditridge. Report of sale presented and appraisement confirmed nisi.

James McCully, deceased. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded.

Priscilla D. Trunick, deceased. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded.

In re minor children of Allen Ramsey, deceased. Return of rule to show cause why John Kolb, Jr., guardian should not be discharged. No answer, service accepted. Discharge granted.

Caroline Hemingray, deceased, in petition. Inquest confirmed absolutely. Rule on heirs.

Henry and Chas. Roderus, minors. John Fritz appointed guardian, and bond approved.

Margaret Roderus et al. John W. B. Smith appointed guardian, and bond filed and approved.

Richard Jenkinson, deceased, Widow's appraisement presented and confirmed nisi.

Adam Walter deceased. Same order made.

Wm. Duggan, deceased. Petition for order to mortgage for the payment of debts. Order made.

Clara V. Martin. Petition for the appointment of guardian. Minor chooses Culbertson.

Dr. A. C. Murdock, deceased. Decree made and recognizances presented.

Mary J. Briggs et al. Alijah Way appointed guardian.

C. W. Recketson. Order made directing distribution of amount awarded to B. F. Quinby under decision of Supreme Court.

Joseph A. Grier. Petition for the appointment of Chas E. Reed guardian. Rule to show cause &c.

In re minor children of Henry Herginriter. W. C. Aughinbaugh appointed guardian, and bond filed and approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of certain creditors for ascertainments of certain alleged liens referred to Register Willard for examination.

Jacob Kerner, Erie, bankrupt. Order made allowing R. A. Lamb, assignee, to sell as personalty several acres of growing wheat belonging to bankrupt estate.

Archibald D. McDonald, bankrupt, Butler county, an order for final discharge made.

A petition for final discharge was made by W. R. McCormick, bankrupt, of Crawford county. The usual order was made for final examinations before Register Rogers.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., et al Elizabeth Wills. An order to show cause was granted against debtor, and made returnable on July 30th.

Samuel P. Boyer, bankrupt, Titusville. Argument heard on objections made to discharge of bankrupt. The record and specifications were remitted to Register for examination and report.

THE RADICAL SHERIFFALTY.

ANOTHER RIOTOUS CONVENTION—DIEHL WITHDRAWS AND LINDSAY ROUTED—FIFE NOMINATED ON THE THIRTIETH BALLOT—LOFTY DISPLAYS OF LOFTY PATRIOTISM—THE RESULT UNSATISFACTORY.

[From The Daily Post of Friday]

Pursuant to notice the third heat of the Radical Shrievalty race took place at the Court House yesterday, and resulted in the nomination of Richard H. Fife on the thirtieth ballot. Extraordinary care had been taken by those in authority to have none admitted to the Convention but those who had a right to be there, in the hopes that the proceedings might be less riotous and disgraceful. The passage way to the court room was boarded up, a squad of policemen was stationed about it and a door-keeper was appointed by each of the four candidates to lift the tickets of admission. But notwithstanding these precautions the meeting was very disorderly and disgraceful, though more efficient than those formerly held.

The doors to the room were opened at eleven o'clock and the tedious work of admitting delegates occupied some minutes. During this time and before the doors were opened knots of delegates stood about the building talking of the probable result and of the proposition to put forward a new man. After the delegates had been admitted, the roll was called, and substitutions for those unable to be present were made. Then the chairman, Col. Blakely treated the Convention to a brief harangue, recounting his trials and faithfulness at the last meeting in remaining sixteen hours with the gavel in hand with little to eat and less to drink. This last of course was the most provoking trial, and especially, so as the chairman was the only member of the Convention forced to undergo such privation, according to an admission of Alderman Martin Schaffer, and if any man knows Martin knows. The speaker continued exhorting the delegates to greater unity, to be a little less uproarious in their proceedings if possible, to make some slight sacrifice in giving way their man as the good of their country demanded it, and wound up with a half acknowledgement that the Democratic party would carry the election and with the astounding and far seeing statement that in case that party was successful "they will want to pay the rebels for their slaves and other dire results will follow." He should have said "They'll put the negroes back in slavery and make Jeff Davis King."

With such calamitous results to our glorious country as these depending on the action of the Allegheny Radical Sheriffalty Convention, one would naturally expect at least three of the heroic candidates to withdraw in favor of the remaining one, whose destiny was to save his country and that the patriotic delegates would roll up for him a unanimous vote with tears of rejoicing in their eyes and thanks in their hearts that the "Union was safe." The twenty-fourth ballot for the nomination, and first of yesterday's gathering, stood, however, Lindsay, 74; Fife, 74; Diehl, 65, and Cluley 8, showing conclusively that there were four saviors to our country in this "neck of timber" alone, but resulting unfortunately in no nomination for a Sheriff.

Upon the announcement of the ballot the scenes of the former conventions were renewed. Yelling and hooting were commenced and confusion reigned supreme. Many of the delegates were bellowing out at the top of their voices sage and patriotic remarks, the beneficial influence of which was lost to their fellows and to the world owing to the great uproar amidst which they could not be heard. Finally the noise ceased somewhat and the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth ballots were taken with little change in the tallies. The confusion continued, in the midst of which it was discovered that the original John Smith was in the convention without right or authority. John was promptly ejected. A motion was then made to proceed to another ballot, and was amended by Alderman Schaffer who wanted the Declaration of Independence read for the benefit of the faithful. No vote was taken on the amendment, there being no person present who could read loud enough to be heard. In the meantime the leaders laid their heads together to effect a compromise between the candidates, but were unsuccessful.

Another ballot was taken, with but little change, when Mr. James Littell moved that the nominations be opened again. He followed up his motion with a little Fourth of July speech, in which he complimented all Radicals as being "game" and for a time the patriotic assemblage was in danger of becoming a mutual admiration society. Mr. R. Powers succeeded him to the floor and exhorted his city brethren to give way for once to the country politicians. Another speech was made when the motion to open nominations was put and carried.

Mr. Robert Elliot then withdrew the name of W. J. Diehl, amidst a storm of hisses, applause and cries of "you can't come that game." Nominations were then in order and amidst the disorder the following were made: John B. Stevenson, jeweler, Col. Alex. Hilands, Henry M. Long, Jared M. Brush, Hon. J. E. Parke, Melchoir Varner, Col. Wm. A. Herron, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Wm. Jones, of Elizabeth, David McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Capt. W. W. Tyson, of Allegheny, John J. Gillespie. The work of nominating was followed by warnings from several delegates who declared that it was done for the purpose of defeating Fife and of others who thought it in opposition to Lindsay. Several names were then withdrawn and two ballots were then taken, the twenty-ninth resulting, Lindsay, 105; Fife 80 and Jones 36. The excitement here was intense and great agonizing drops of sweat hung on the foreheads of the interested candidates and their friends. It was evident that Lindsay stood the best chance of handing down his name to posterity. The Diehl men now split, a few voting for Lindsay and the majority for Jones, a friend of Lindsay, while one or two supported Fife. At this point a motion was carried to drop the name of Jones, when Fred Magee and several other earnest supporters of Diehl frantically rushed about the room declaring that Lindsay had agreed to withdraw in favor of Jones in case Diehl would withdraw and thus Fife would be defeated. Upon learning this the Diehlites almost to a man turned to Fife and the thirtieth ballot was then taken resulting: Lindsay 99, Fife 119, giving Mr. Fife the nomination. A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, but only the affirmative side was put, the nays being scarcely in minority to the yeas. Mr. Fife then invited the delegates to dinner when the Convention adjourned.

After the adjournment many of those present gathered around in little groups to discuss the proceedings and the probable result. Then the discord in the party became more apparent than ever. In every group there were found two, three or more dissatisfied ones, who both prophesied the election of Mr. Patterson and firmly announced their intention of both voting and working for him.

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A BATCH OF SUNDAY FIRES.

A VARIETY SHOW PARTLY BURNED—FIRE AT THE CULMER CAR SPRING WORKS—DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE ON THE SOUTH SIDE—LOSSES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

From the Daily Post of Monday.

The usual quiet of the Sabbath within the city limits was disturbed thrice yesterday by the alarm of the big bell and the excitement incident to fires, and Chief Hamill was kept busy bouncing about. The first alarm was struck nearly with the ushering in of the day of rest—at twenty minutes after twelve—from box 24, located at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. The alarm coming from the central portion of the city, an immense crowd soon appeared, and found the engines at work on a fierce blaze in the rear of the Metropolitan Varieties, a free and easy and a saloon, fronting on Fifth avenue and adjoining Masonic Hall. The portion of the building on fire was frame, and the blaze having gained some headway before being discovered, a glare of no small proportions was cast on the sky above and many persons rushed eagerly to the spot fearing a disastrous conflagration would ensue. Large and valuable buildings filled with costly goods immediately surrounded the burning building and their destruction was feared. The prompt arrival of the department and the deluge of water spread upon the fire however, soon extinguished the blaze and quelled all these fears. The fire was entirely extinguished in a very short time, not before having destroyed the rear portion of the building and its contents, however. The saloon and varieties are owned by Messrs. McDonald & Drew, who estimate the loss at $800, a piano standing near the stage having been destroyed. The contents were fully covered by insurance and the loss to the building, owned by other parties will be trifling. The jewelry store of J. C. Bartlett, next door above was slightly damaged by water. The proprietors think that the fire originated from a hidden spark that gained existence earlier in the night from a lamp explosion.

THE CULMER SPRING WORKS.

At quarter after seven o'clock another alarm was struck, this time from box No. 63, located at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street. This was occasioned by the discovery of fire at the Culmer Spring Company's works, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Liberty streets. Here too, the firemen displayed great efficiency in quickly extinguishing the flames. The building, a two story iron clad was saved, but some loss was suffered to the interior of the building and to the machinery. The whole loss will not exceed $2,000 if it reaches that amount, and is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been at one of the furnaces.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The most destructive fire of the day, and one involving considerable loss, occurred in the afternoon on the South Side. Shortly after three o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the frame stable of F. C. Valowe, an ice dealer, and an alarm was sounded from box 154. The stable was located on Sidney street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-six streets. From the stable the fire was communicated to a two and a half story frame house owned by Michael McCann and occupied by D. L. Roney. From this building the fire was also communicated to the house of Capt. Harcum and one side of the building was partially burned before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

Valowe's stable was entirely consumed, together with a horse which was confined therein. Two ice wagons standing in the stable were also damaged to the extent of $100. The loss on the stable and horse will reach $800. One incident is worthy of mention as showing the faithfulness of a dog. A large dog accustomed to travel with and watch the wagon during the absence of the driver when delivering ice lay upon the vehicle and could not be pursuaded to leave until he was so severely burned that it was afterwards found necessary to shoot him to relieve his suffering. McCann's house was entirely destroyed and most of Roney's household goods also. The loss on the house will reach $1,200 and is fully covered by insurance in the M. and M. Company. Roney's loss will be about $800. The damage to Capt. Harcum's house will probably reach $500 and is covered by insurance in the Boatmen's Company.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was no occasion to have fire about the stable, where the flames originated, nor was there any there in the best of Mr. Valowe's knowledge. It may have been caused by any incendiary and we presume an investigation will be made.

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AN OFFICE ABOLISHED.

Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the term of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court expired by virtue of a provision of the new Constitution which consolidates the offices of Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Judge Hawkins, on Saturday last refused to certify a record for Clerk Hilands, and on Monday Register Gray was sworn into the position declared vacant. Colonel Hilands, however, has been retained as Chief Clerk, and will continue to discharge the duties of the office until January, when his regular term of office expires.

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THE AMMON MURDER.

THE DEFENDANTS ALL ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Zell, Hoffman and Fishback, indicted for the murder of Martin Ammon, came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict of acquittal as to all the defendants, and the Court ordered their discharge.

FROM THE WEST.

A PITTSBURGH MERCHANT GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBES HIS TRAVELS—HIS VISIT TO CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO, ETC.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

DENVER, COL., July 5, 1875.

Our trip so far has been of the most pleasing and agreeable kind, without a single hour of indisposition or a single unpleasant event. The whole time since I last felt your friendly grasp of farewell, has been filled up, with rapid traveling and wonder seeing. We tarried in Chicago a day or two, thence by Rock Island R. R. to Omaha. Then by the Union Pacific to Ogden, where we left on a branch road for Salt Lake City, Utah. I cannot conceive what ever induced Brigham Young to lead his followers into what was, when he settled there, a barren desert; nothing to recommend it if I except its lovely surrounding scenery. The valley of Salt Lake lies in a basin walled in on all sides by vast chains of mountains, many of the peaks of which attain to the altitude of from five to eight thousand feet above the level of the plain, and from nine to twelve thousand feet above the level of the ocean. But the fanaticism or religious zeal of this wonderful people have overcome all natural obstacles, and the heretofore barren waste has been converted into the blooming and blossoming plain. Untiring industry has given them the best system of irrigation I have yet seen. Streams, springs and the overflow of lakes have been made tributary, and their high state of cultivation shows the result. Their principal city, picturesquely situated, containing some fifteen thousand inhabitants, shows marked evidence of prosperity. But the Gentiles who are willing to do every and anything but work—I mean manual labor—have and are stepping in to pluck the ripe fruit of Mormon enterprise and industry.

Do you ask me what, if I had the power, I would do with the Mormons? My answer is simple. I would let them alone; surely these pioneers of civilization, and the means of opening up the great West, deserve some consideration. Besides, I am satisfied, if let alone, polygamy will not long endure.

The scenery over the Rocky Mountains the Wahsatch, the Sierra Navada, and the coast mountains is indescribably grand and quite beyond my ability to describe.

The city of San Francisco much exceeded my expectations in size, substantial buildings, population and material wealth. Her anchorage is very large, her commerce extensive, her harbor all that could be desired. Present population some 230,000 with 50,000 Chinese. Of the white population one-third are Jews, one-third foreigners, in which the Catholic element largely preponderates, one-third native born, i.e. Americans. The Chinese appear to do nearly all the work, both in the city and throughout the State. Americans and Jews do most of the merchandizing, gambling in stocks, and locating and owning the real estate. I conversed with one landholder who owns 250,000 acres in the State. There are twelve savings banks with the enormous amount of fifty-five millions of deposits. The Hibernia holds $14,000,000. This institution is principally owned and officered by Irishmen. The city is very rich, individually rich. I had many names mentioned to me worth from five to twenty millions eash. The passion for stock gambling is very great. Nearly as many women as men, husbands, wives, and often children, going it on their own hook. The servant girls drift into the same whirpool.

After seeing what I judged of interest in and about San Francisco, we went to the Valley of the Yosemite, and the Mariposa grove of big trees, part of the way by rail, part by stage, and part on horseback, passing through the now much decayed city of Mariposa. The grove of Big Trees stands some 3,000 feet above the valley, and 7,000 above the Ocean. The large trees are 700 or 800 in number, and range from 45 to over 90 feet in circumference. Many of the largest are badly injured by fire, from the design or stupidity of the Indians. The entire forest is densely covered with fine timber—any number of trees 8, 10 and 12 feet in diameter. The trail up the mountain leading to the grove, some 7 miles, was tedious and laborious, but the trees pay for all and more too. I had almost said they are worth a trip over the plains. Next day we proceeded by stages and horses into the Valley of the Yosemite at inspiration point. The sublime, weird and ghastly appearance of this Valley I may not, indeed cannot describe, unlike anything of the kind I have ever seen before. The volume of water over the various falls was not as large as I expected, but the mountains are on such a grand scale that the falls appear dwarfed.

The Valley is some eight miles long and from two to three miles wide. But owing to the great elevation of the mountains it does not appear half this size.

These vast masses of granite are unlike any other mountains. They nearly all appear to spring from the earth in perpendicular walls, shaped as if by the hammer and chisel of the mason. The large trees on their summits remind one of children's toys. For these mountains, on their tops, although presenting many rugged and lofty peaks, are well timbered with forest trees, some of which run from 2 to 8 and 10 feet in diameter, firs, several kinds of pine, hemlock and cedar. I noticed several cedars over 10 feet in diameter. I left the valley at Glacier Point with Valley, water falls, &c., at my feet. This last grand and sublime landscape, will never leave my memory. The 4,000 feet of perpendicular ascent took us 3¼ hours to wind up in a cork screw zig-zag manner over a trail, where a false step, stumble or fall of the horse would be fearful to contemplate. But the animals are well trained, sure footed, and if let alone, perform their work well. Sixteen miles further in we reach the stage road, narrow and steep. I never was so tired before that I recollect of. 68 miles of staging, 140 of rails brings us to Caliente, a town of some few months' age. Stage again for 110 miles over the most God-forsaken barren plain, sand banks, and I may say sand and conglomerate gravel mountains. I saw but little vegetable life, if I except some tracts of stunted sage bush, stunted cactus of a few inches high, until we entered the barren plains of Palms, some of which are 8 to 10 inches diameter and about 10 to 25 feet high. But with six fine horses to the stage we dashed along at the rate of seven miles per hour. Reach short R. R. from San Fernando of 25 miles to Los Angelos. In this place, the reputed garden of California, we spent three days, visiting orange groves, vineyards, olive plantations, and other semi-tropical productions. Then by sea to San Diego, 15 miles from the Mexican line, and the intended terminus of Scott's Texas Pacific R. R.—1,500 miles yet to be built, which will never be done, in my opinion, for reasons that I will relate to you at another time. Modern San Diego has a population of some 3,000. It is about six years old, and has the best hotel on the coast—would be good anywhere. The old town with its Old Mission, (the oldest on the coast) is four or five miles back. The port excellent, best outside of San Francisco, climate delicious, seldom have any ice, never over 80 to 85 degrees in summer. I would prefer it to all other places in California to spend some winter months at. I boarded a steamer again to Santa Barbara, then to San Francisco and took some rest. Fourteen hundred miles to Cheyenne, 104 miles to this place, Denver city. Denver is located on a prairie plain, boundless to the vision on all sides except the southwest, where it is flanked by the Rocky Mountains, the foot hills of which are from 20 to 25 miles distant, overtopped by the great chain of some hundred peaks, rising from 8,000 to over 14,000 feet above the Ocean, and from 3,000 to 9,000 feet above the plain. Pike's Peak, about 70 miles distant, (appears to be about 15) 14,336 feet—Mt. Harvard 14,270—Gray's Peak, 14,251. The city is laid out at right angles; many good and substantial brick buildings, good stores, hotels, churches, &c., &c., all well supplied with water and gas. The population claimed is from 20,000 to 25,000: I judge, however, not more than 15,000 to 18,000, after a careful examination. As usual, any quantity of banks. The only support that I could see or learn of are the minerals and mining region around it. Will likely be the seat of the capital when Colorado becomes a State. Truly yours, J. D.

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CLOSING EXERCISES AT FRANKFORT SPRINGS ACADEMY.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

The fourth year of Frankfort Springs Academy and Normal school ended on the 24th inst. The day was devoted to public examinations, which were held in the U. P. Church. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. O. Rockwell. This was followed by examinations of the following classes: English Analysis, Physiology, High Arithmetic, Cæsar and Geometry.

After an intermission of two hours, Zellers band having arrived from Steubenville, the students were formed in line and marched to the church, where after being entertained by some excellent music, classes in Cicero, Higher Algebra and Physical Geography were examined. These exercises were certainly a complete success and showed plainly the result of earnest study and thorough drill. The examinations were not intended to be "brilliant," but simply a fair test of the acquirements of the young men and women engaged in them. The students had not been informed as to what parts they were to sustain, yet not a single failure occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

After being again favored by the band, Pro. Miller, Principal of the Institution, addressed the school in a short address.

The exercises of the Philomathean Literary Society began at eight o'clock in the evening. We regret that we have access to but a few of the performances of the evening. They were all creditable to the highest degree, and the audience, though crowded almost beyond endurance, notwithstanding the heat of the night, maintained most excellent order. The salutatory was given by Miss Yolton, and an oration on "American nobility," by Mr. Swearingen. Mr. Taylor an oration on "The Difference between Existing and Living;" Mr. Reed on "The Clouds that Intervene;" Mr. Buchanan on "We Can Make Our Lives Sublime;" Miss Wilson read an essay on "Education;" Mr. Langfitts orated on "How It Is;" Mrs. Biggers "Know Thyself and Be Thyself," and Mr. Leeper the valedictory of the evening. In addition to the above, two dialogues, a burlesque debate and several tableux were given with perfect success.

AGATOR.

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GRANT'S ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES.

The New York Sun is engaged in figuring up what it costs to keep Grant, as compared with his predecessors. The emoluments, as given in the supply bills from year to year, are as follows:

Annual average under Taylor-Filmore (Whig)	$34,066
Annual average under Pierce (Democrat)	41,996
Annual average under Buchanan (Democrat	46,575
Annual average under Lincoln (Republican)	52,195
Annual average first term of Grant (Republican)	104,726
Annual average second term of Grant (Republican)	119,289

It will be seen from these figures that the President of Long Branch is about twice as expensive a fellow to board as any who has occupied the White House be re him, and three times as expensive as Taylor, Fillmore, or Pierce. What be comes of all the President's money? He can't spend it in furnishing the White House, for the Executive's mansion is about as dingy and god-forsaken a place for its reputation as we are ever likely to see. There is certainly no money wasted upon the grounds, for they are anything but beautiful. The green-house cannot consume it because there is generally little in it. Yet the supply bills set apart $25,000 for the refurnishing of the White House; $10,000 for the grounds, $10,000 for the green-house, $2,400 for fuel, $6,000 for "contingents," and so on ad infinitum. We hope the President is not living beyond his means.—Phila. Times.

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THE DISPLACED TREASURY CLERKS.

If a novice about to enter the public service was to look in at the Treasury Department to-day and see the sorrow and despair of the poor fellows who have had to step down and out in consequence of the reorganization of the department, he would, if any manhood was left in him, shake the dust of Washington from off his feet and "go west," or any place else where he could get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. To-day's demoralization is even worse than yesterday's. Then it was anxiety. Now it is despair. A rough estimate of the number dismissed to-day will approximate one hundred and fifty. This number was swelled to such proportions by the dismissal of all clerks heretofore borne on the temporary rolls, as under the new sundry civil appropriation bill all funds heretofore available for paying this class of employes lapsed into the Treasury. Included in this discharge are some forty females. The scenes and incidents in the corridors of the Treasury to-day are sad in some instances and amusing in others. The tears of the "weaker vessels" are lost in the ludicrous attempts of money-brokers to collect advances they have made to those numbered among the unfortunates. One of these brokers came rushing in after discovering that one of his customers had been dropped. He first patronized his "client;" then he sympathized with him; finally he came to business, asked how that little matter was to be arranged, and was told to go where there is less humidity than there is in Washington in July.

It seems from the remarks dropped by those discharged, that many, too many, have lived above their incomes, and it is a problem with them how now to soothe irate landladies and washerwomen. Other sanguine ones, instead of brooding over their troubles, presentor prospective, have gone to work to get back. The telegraph brings every hour numerous despatches from members of Congress interceding for favorites. Meanwhile, Mr. Bristow is pestered to death. Not only is he besought by the lightning to stay his hand, but is crowded with the victims of reorganization in his own room. It is hard for him to convince those sent adrift that he is acting only as the executive of a law forced upon him by the very legislators who now appeal for clemency for the dismissed.—Washington Star.

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Attempted Train Robbery.

LONG POINT, ILLINOIS, THE SCENE.

Two Men Board the Locomotive and Kill the Engineer.

BRAVERY OF THE EXPRESS AGENT.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 9.—Long Point, a station on the Vandalia Railroad, three miles west of Casey, Illinois, is a place where all trains on that road usually stop for water. It is

A LONESOME PLACE,

situated in the woods, with no one living within a mile and a half it. It has long been considered by railroad men as a dangerous place. Several times lately the engineers have seen suspicious persons lurking about there at night, and have run by without stopping for water. Last night at midnight, as train No. 5, the last bound, Conductor Fraley and Engineer Miles Ames, came up to Long Point for water.

TWO MEN BOARDED THE LOCOMOTIVE,

one from each side, and said to the engineer: "Pull out." The engineer was at first somewhat bewildered, when they said again, "pull out," when he, seeming to comprehend the situation, said, "all right, I'll pull out." The men then said, "we will run the thing ourselves," and at that both the robbers fired. One of the shots

KILLED THE ENGINEER

instantly, and the other lodged in the cab. The fireman who was on the tank taking in water, immediately jumped and ran to the rear of the train to notify the train men. Having heard the conversation, and comprehending the situation during these proceedings at the engine, a confederate had

DETACHED THE ADAMS EXPRESS CAR

and they then, pulling the engine wide open, ran her about two miles east and stopped, blowing off brakes to deceive the Express Messenger.

ASK FOR ADMITTANCE INTO THE EXPRESS CAR.

They then came to the door of the car and said: "Let me in, Jack." He replied to them "You damned rascals, I'm ready for you. If you ever come in here you are dead men." The robbers then commenced firing into the car. The Messenger (Burke) said it seemed to him there were a dozen of them, as the shots seemed to come from all directions.

PURSUIT OF THE ROBBERS.

The conductor and trainmen after the shots were fired saw the situation of affairs and at once pursued them. They could only find one revolver on the train, but found two soldiers on the train who were armed with carbines, with these weapons the train men and two soldiers started in pursuit of the train and the robbers, but when they came up to the train all was quiet, the robbers having fled. They found the engineer in the bottom of his cab cold and stiff. There chanced to be a freight engineer, Jack Vandergrift, on the train and he, with the fireman, immediately ran the engine back to the train and brought it in. The robbers failed to gain any entrance whatever into the express car, it being one of the close kind, having no windows and very strong everyway. Had they detached the American Express car also, which was immediately in the rear of the Adams, they would undoubtedly have accomplished their object, as it was an open car, having windows, the doors not being very strong. They found the hammer by which the coupling pin was knocked out, and which may hereafter serve as a clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage.

PLUCK OF THE EXPRESS MANAGER.

The train men speak in very flattering terms of the pluck and bravery displayed by the Express Messenger, Burke, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed.

INTENSE FEELING.

There is intense feeling among the railroad men over the death of Engineer Ames, and should the perpetrators be caught it is very generally believed that it will not cost the State anything to prosecute them. Engineer Ames was one of the best engineers on the road. He was about thirty-five years old, and had been married but a short time.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

The robbers who boarded the locomotive wore long linen dusters. Conductor Faley and all the trainmen, in fact, did all they could under the circumstances. Several suspicious persons are already under arrest, and every effort will be made by the railroad company to bring the robbers to justice. They have, it is understood, already offered a reward of $1,000.

$1,000 REWARD OFFERED.

Every effort will be made by the Railroad company to bring the robbers to justice. They have, it is understood, already offered a reward of $1,000. These particulars have been gathered from one of the train men, who was a witness of the whole affair.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A good deal of information was received here to-day regarding the murder of Engineer Eames and the attempted robbery of the Vandalia railroad train at Long Point last night, but the main fact of the affair is fully covered by the account from Terre Haute. This morning, Maj. Simpson, General Superintendent of the Vandalia road, received a despatch stating that three men have been arrested one of whom is known to have been engaged in the murder. The Vandalia Company offered a reward of $1,000 for each man connected with the affair. The City Council of Casey offered $150 reward, and this sum is expected to be largely increased by the county and State authorities.

Engineer Eames was a native of Washington, Mass., where he has a brother. Another brother is a conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Frank P. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., died at half-past eleven o'clock last night. Although the General has been sick a long time without any hope of recovery, his death was sudden and at the time unexpected.

OMAHA, July 9.—Wm. Armstrong of Columbus, Ohio, died suddenly last night at an hotel in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Daniel G. Lobdell, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, died this morning after a short illness.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

It seems that the immediate cause of Gen. Blair's death last night was a fall he received while walking from one room to another in his house. He had been out for a drive in the afternoon and returned about five o'clock and seemed to have enjoyed it much and received considerable benefit, but while walking in his room was attacked with dizziness and fell, striking his temple against a piece of furniture which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was immediately summoned and every effort to restore him to consciousness, but without success, and at half-past eleven he quietly passed away, surrounded by all the members of his family. His parents have been telegraphed for and will probably arrive here in time for his funeral on Sunday. The family desire a quiet funeral, but members of the old First Missouri Regiment, of which Gen. Blair was its first Colonel, have called a meeting to decide to accompany the remains of their old commander to his grave, and other organizations may determine to do likewise.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Gen. Henry L Berning, of Columbia, Ga., died to-day.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Rev. S. D. Osgood, D. D., District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at his residence in this city at 10:30 last night.

E. D. Raymond, formerly member of a commission firm here was found dead in his room at the Sherman House this afternoon. Appearances indicated that he had died in a fit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, C. S. A., died this afternoon at Villanova. He had reached an old age. Doctor Moriarty was pastor of St. Augustine's Church, this city, at the time of the riot, when that edifice was burned. He was a man of great literary ability.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The following correspondence between Frank Moulton and District Attorney Britton explains itself:

MOULTON'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 8.

SIR:—It is now nearly a year since, at the instance of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, I was indicted for libel in charging him with adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton. During all this time the prosecution have taken no step for the trial of the indictment. I am advised that I have a right to demand a trial, and accordingly I hereby notify you that I am ready at any moment to meet the charge, and I request you to appoint the earliest practicable day for trial; and since it is intimated by partisans of the prosecution that they intend to shield him from the consequence of exposure involved in the trial of my charge of adultery by procuring a withdrawal or suppression of the indictment, I hereby protest against such an evasion of public justice and outrage upon private right. If the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be innocent of the charge I have published against him, I ought to be punished for my offence. On the other hand, if I have not accused him falsely and he were guilty of the offense, society and law owe me an acquittal and vindication from the indictment preferred against me.

Very respectfully, yours,
FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

To HON. WINCHESTER BRITTON, District Attorney.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPLY.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
KINGS COUNTY,
BROOKLYN, July 8, 1875.

To Francis D. Moulton:

DEAR SIR: The contents and character of the publication relating to the Beecher-Tilton controversy for the past year have been such that I am inclined to think that in case I am called upon to prosecute criminally every libel which has been published in connection with it, the more important administration of criminal law will of necessity stand over for the next half century. It is among misfortunes of civil courts that parties may there indulge in all manner of quarrels and exploits, natural or artificial at their will, but courts of criminal jurisdiction are moved only by the people and for the people of the State. In this hot weather, jail cases, like those of Loeder and Price, have preference, as it is regarded a greater hardship for parties not yet proven guilty, to sweat in Raymond street than to suffer from libellous publications. It would afford me great pleasure to try you for any offense coming within severer duties of the summer months, but it is out of my power to indulge you in what you seem to regard as a luxury, at the cost of neglect of business entitled to a preference. Later on, I may be able to accommodate you to your entire satisfaction, and then you may have reason to rejoice that the ordeal had not taxed your energies and fortitude during this heated term.

Very respectfully,
WINCHESTER BRITTON,
District Attorney.

THE LOEDER-PRICE SUIT.

The Tribune of this morning was premature, at least, in the statement that Loeder and Price had been indicted. The Evening Post says Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton paid a visit this morning to the Grand Jury room, and made a deposition in denial of the affidavits of John J. Price and Joseph Loeder. Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury yesterday, and the testimony of these two witnesses will, it is presumed, prove sufficient to warrant the finding of indictments for perjury against Loeder and Price.

KENTUCKY.

Charges Made Against General Sherman by a Correspondent to the Courier Journal.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Some days since a letter was published in the Courier Journal from Georgia charging that General Sherman personally directed the burning of a cotton factory at Eatontown, Ga., and afterward the burning of a monastery at Columbia, South Carolina.

LETTER OF MRS. SHERMAN DENYING THE CHARGES.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—In this morning's Courier Journal is published a letter from Mrs. Sherman denying the charges, in the course of which she says: The Courier Journal says he perpetrated an enormity himself in applying the torch to a factory during which time he was also guilty of blasphemy. I say General Sherman was never guilty of profanity or blasphemy, and the men of the "C. J." knew when they published that article that he had never applied the torch to a building. When the convent of the Ursula nuns at Columbia, South Carolina, was reported to be in danger of burning, Gen. Sherman sent my brother, Gen. Chas. Ewing, of his staff, and a commissary officer, Maj. J. W. Comyn, both Catholics, with orders and authority to do all that could be done for the Sisters and those under their charge. They executed their orders with zeal and kindness, and under continued instructions from General Sherman they assigned to them a goodly share of commissary stores and attended to their wants until the army left the place.

GENERAL SHERMAN ALSO DENIES THE CHARGES.

There also will be published in to-morrow's Courier-Journal a letter from Gen. Sherman denying the same charges and in commenting on another statement made in the letter referred to he says: "Mrs. Sherman is and always has been a Catholic, and has extended charity to all alike—Catholic and Protestant with a lavishness that actually impoverishes us." To question the purity of her motives is certainly a most unmanly way to reflect on me.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Courier-Journal, commenting upon Mrs. Sherman's letter says: We shall not perpetrate the ungallantry of a single comment on the very earnest and womanly way in which this estimable lady comes to the defense of her husband, except to remind her that the article of which she complains appeared among our correspondence to which we allow considerable latitude and was not sanctioned or endorsed by any expression of our own. Mrs. Sherman has been long enough in public life to understand that public men are public property; that their acts are subjects for fair criticism; that every charge that may be untrue is not necessarily malicious and that no man need be afraid of falsehood. The famous march to the sea was the occasion of much cruelty and suffering. We do not pretend to know how much of this might be softened or averted by General Sherman, but the truth of history requires the impartial presentment of everything throwing light on the subject and where calumnies are put forward they can be refuted. So far from affording us pleasure to have the story which appeared in one of our Georgia letters confirmed, nothing would gratify us more than to have it thoroughly refuted.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

BANQUET TENDERED TO CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL.

LONDON, July 8.—The Canada Club gave a dinner last evening to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of the Canadian Dominion. The Earl, in response to a toast, said the prevailing passion of Canadians was the desire to maintain intact their connection with England. It was impossible to overstate the depth or universality of this sentiment. He expatiated on the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and said every thoughtful citizen of the United States was convinced that the fate of Canada is unalterably fixed, and contemplates the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefits arising from existence on the same continent of a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison and friendly emulation with their own.

THE COMING ENGLISH RIFLE MATCH.

The letter received by Colonel Gildersleeve, in relation to the shooting by the American riflemen at Wimbledon, was from Henry Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight. Parsons says: "The Council is not willing to admit another team to shoot with our three eights in the Elcho Shield match, but they propose a match to take place on the 17th inst., for Lloyd's Cup between the Americans and eight selected from the three British teams. At the same time the Council does not despair of a match between the four eights, which, perhaps, may be managed for the Monday following the shooting at Wimbledon. In the meantime it hopes that the match proposed for the 17th inst. may be agreeable to the Americans.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to the inquiry of Grant Duff touching the difficulty between Great Britain and Burmah said, the earlier matters in dispute had been satisfactorily arranged, but the murder of Margarry necessitated the Government's insisting that the King of Burmah should give every facility for the punishment of the offenders. The King had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but Lord Hamilton hoped that he would yield to the representations of the British Envoy and thus prevent a collision.

Disraeli made a statement in regard to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said simplicity suitable for a visit to the Colonies would not be in place for a journey through India, though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of making ceremonial presents need not be observed. Yet the Prince must be placed in position to exercise generosity and display splendor. It would, however, be undignified to enter into a discussion upon this point. His Royal Highness will start for India on the 17th of October, and his visit will last six months. The expenditure to insure the necessary pomp and dignity would be $710,000.

THE PROPOSED TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Radical clubs of the Metropolis have held a conference and decided to call a mass meeting in Trafalgor for Wednesday next to protest against the grant for the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

A WHALE DISABLES A STEAMER.

The Cunard steamer Scythia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, came in contact with a whale off Roce's Point and lost the blade of her propellor. She is detained at Queenstown awaiting orders from Liverpool.

IRELAND.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN DECLINE TO SHOOT AGAINST A PICKED EIGHT.

BELFAST, July 9.—Col. Gildersleeve today received letters from the Secretary of the National Rifle Associationinviting the Americans to shoot on the 17th instant at Wimbledon against a team of eight picked from the United Kingdom, the range to be one thousand yards, and each man to have thirty shots.

Col. Gildersleeve has replied declining the proposition. He says the Americans are determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on this side of the Atlantic. He thanks the Secretary for the invitation. A letter of a similar character has been sent to Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight, in response to his letter of July 5th, proposing a match between the Americans and a team of eight selected from four nationalities of the United Kingdom. For the present, all the team matches are off, and it is not likely that any new ones will be made. The Americans will be at Wimbledon and take part in the shooting for the Albert cup and other matches open to all comers. The opinion gains ground here that the English are afraid to meet Americans except on terms unfavorable to the latter.

HOW THE DAY WAS SPENT.

The members of the team, accompanied by the Mayor of Belfast, passed to-day in visiting the principal manufactories of the city, and were enthusiastically cheered by the operatives. At lunch the Mayor proposed the health of the team, remarking that the friendly contest, such as those at Dublin and Belfast, tended to increase the friendship between the two nations, and ought to be encouraged. Col. Gildersleeve replying to the toast,

Reiterated expressions of gratitude for the cordiality the team had everywhere met in Ireland. Nowhere, he said, was it more marked than in Belfast, whose industrial activity struck the American visitors most favorably.

THEY LEAVE FOR EDINBURGH.

A farewell banquet was given to the American team this afternoon. Robert Thompson, a prominent merchant, presided and made a speech, wishing the Americans every success. Mayor Lindsay entered near the close of the banquet and presented Col. Gildersleeve with a cup won by him at Clandeboye. The Mayor said the citizens of Belfast were glad the cup was going to America. After further speeches, the company rose and the visitors proceeded to the pier to take the steamer for Glasgow, escorted by the Mayor and a delegation of citizens. Thousands of people lined the docks and the piers to see them off, and there was loud and hearty cheering as the vessel steamed out. The party will visit the Scotch Lakes to-morrow and expect to arrive at Edinburgh in the evening.

A COMPLIMENT PAID THE AMERICAN TEAM.

LONDON, July 9.—Mr. Hamilton, of the Irish team, writes to the Standard endorsing Parson's letter of yesterday in reply to newspaper criticisms. He says: "I have shot against the American team both in the United States and Ireland. I can say with confidence there never has been any team in this country able to beat them. I don't mean we have not as good individual shots but their organization is simply perfect. Discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests. In America, the Irish made a higher score than the best they ever made for the Elcho shield and yet—although, it is true, by accident—were beaten. The following week when competing for individual prizes they made 52 points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29th was again better than any they ever made for Elcho shields while the Americans averaged 161, which is higher than the best individual score ever made at Wimbledon. Yet in the Abercorn cup match for a selection of the Irish eight, six Irishmen headed the list. The Americans followed at low intervals. The latter points to the above statistics as a proof that Americans are almost safe from defeat, shooting against a picked team, while, if allowed to compete with three-eights the match would be the best and most interesting the world has ever seen.

SPAIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

MADRID, July 10.—An official dispatch gives the following details of military operations. The fighting on Wednesday near Nanclares, in the province of Alava, lasted five hours. The Carlists, under Perula and Don Carlos, numbered eighteen battalions of infantry, twelve guns and four hundred and fifty cavalry. Their loss was 140 killed, many wounded and a number taken prisoners.

The Alfonsist General Contreras twice brilliantly charged the Navarez with 80 lancers sowing death in their ranks and creating a panic. The railway between Vittoria and Mirairba has been restored, and that between Valencia and Vinaroz will shortly be reopened. General Jovellar is at Morella, province of Castellon de la Plana. Weisler's division is endeavoring to overtake Doregaray. It has orders to immediately attack if it comes up with him. All fords of the river Gallego in Aragon are guarded.

CARLISTS IN FULL RETREAT.

The Carlists have retreated in disorder towards Amezcoas. Generals Quesada, Soma and Tello are pursuing them. General Quesada's victory at Nanclares prevented the Carlists from invading Santander and Asturias.

The Carlist General Doregaray is actively pursued by Alfonsists. It is believed he will attempt to take refuge on French territory.

Among the Carlist prisoners taken by the Alfonsists at Cantairja, is a Carlist Brigadier General and 170 officers.

SCOTLAND.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 10.—The American rifle team arrived in Glasgow this morning. During the day they visited the principal places of interest and made trips to Loch Lomond and other lakes. They arrived in Edinburgh to-night. The Americans will remain in Scotland till Wednesday next. The Scotch riflemen started for Wimbledon before the arrival of the Americans.

EDINBURGH, July 11.—The gentlemen of the American team and friends attended divine service to-day at Roslyn Chapel. A despatch has been sent to Col. Porter, of the 22d Regiment, thanking him for the offer of an escort on the team's arrival in New York. The team gave a formal farewell to-night to Col. Mitchell, their referee, who sails this week for New York. Col. Gildersleeve and Major Fulton thanked him on behalf of their companions for his efficient service during the international match. Col. Porter's despatch and other communications touching the return of the team to New York were referred to Col. Mitchell who will make all arrangements on his arrival.

FRANCE

THE WATERS SUBSIDING.

PARIS, July 10.—The floods at Lisieux have subsided, and workmen are clearing away the debris. Damage, eight hundred thousand dollars.

TURKISH STUDENTS ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, July 10.—A special from Paris says that the Memorial Diplomatique announces that the Turkish students in Paris have been ordered home. The money heretofore devoted to the education of these youths will establish an institution at Constantinople offering equal advantages.

GERMANY.

THE COMING BAVARIA ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, July 10.—The electoral struggle is beginning in Bavaria. There is great excitement between Ultramontanes and Nationalists. Much importance is attached to the result. The North German Gazette denounces the violence of the Ultramontanes and warns them that victory on their side will be like the victories of King Pyrrhus.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A steamer from Panama brings later details of the great earthquake in South America. Cucuta is in ruins, not a single house remaining. The killed are calculated at 5,000. Bosario, San Antonio, Capacho, Guasimo, San Juan, De Urna, San Cayetado, San Cristobal, Tariba, Lobatera, Lagrita and adjoining villages are in complete ruins. Salazan suffered severely, and the adjoining country is nearly devastated. Chinacota Chapo, Pamplona, Cucutilla, Arboledas, Santiago, Gallindo and Gramalote have also been great sufferers. The

NUMBER OF THE DEAD

in Cucuta is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families saved are on the outskirts of what was once the city, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heart-rending to see the wounded who have no care, and who cannot remain long alive in their present condition. Thieves and robbers swept down on the ill-fated city and hardly a single safe has been saved from the Custom house. Pillage is general. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming frightful. The storehouse at Puerto de Los Caehos was sacked and burned by bandits. In Piedecuesta, the town hall is destroyed and in Pamplona the Cathedral is in ruins. The Venezuela side has suffered, if possible, more severely than the Colombian. Ten thousand dollars were sent to-day from this city for the relief of the sufferers.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

PANAMA, July 10.—The West Coast Mail of June 29, says, that during a terrible storm in the harbor of Valparaiso, at least 40 boys belonging to the training ship were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors, and from ten to fifteen boatmen, exclusive of eight persons who went down in the unfortunate Eger. No correct estimate of the loss of property has been arrived at, but what with the stranding of vessels, sinking of hulks, damage to vessels, destruction of lighters and boats, the last two probably exceeding one hundred in number, the destruction of baths and other property, the amount will be very heavy.

ST. LOUIS.

Resolutions of Respect to the Late Gen. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Constitutional Convention, in session at Jefferson City, and the City Council of this city passed resolutions highly complimentary to the late Gen. Blair and deeply deploring his death. The latter body will attend the funeral and co-operate with other organizations and individuals in showing respect to the deceased. Governor Hardin and other State officers will also be present at the funeral.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY.

Two more men were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Long Point train robbery. All agents of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Ohio and Mississippi roads have been instructed to report immediately the appearance at their respective stations of all suspicious characters, or those who cannot give good accounts of themselves, and detectives are receiving telegrams that persons are being held on suspicion, but names and localities are withheld for the present.

THE CROPS.

The Republican's Kansas City special says: Crop reports from the grasshopper districts in Kansas and Missouri state that the corn, millet, flag and Hungarian are looking splendid and will be about a two-thirds of the crop in devastated counties. A singular feature is that in the section visited by grasshoppers a new kind of buffalo grass is springing up and farmers are greatly excited. A heavy rain storm occurred since daylight.

More trouble is anticipated on different railroad lines.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL MAIL ROBBER.

Wm. Ryan, a newsboy on the H. & St. Joe R. R., was arrested here to-day by a Government detective charged with robbing the mail at Quincy on the 9th inst. The detective started East with the prisoner on the evening train. His examination will take place at Quincy on Monday.

LONG BRANCH.

Result of the Races on Saturday.

LONG BRANCH, July 10.—The second meeting of the Monmouth Jockey Club began to-day. The first race was a match between Risk and Felter, the distance being one mile, and was won by Risk by a length and a half, time 1:48¼; betting was 100 to 75 in favor of Felter.

In the race for the Jersey Jockey Club for a purse of seven hundred dollars, all ages, mile heats, best 3 in 5, three horses started, Spendthrift, B. F. Carver and Big Fellow. The heat was won by Spendthrift beating B. F. Carver three-quarters of a length. Spendthrift pulled up very lame; time 1:45½. Although Big Fellow was defeated he was immediately made the favorite in the second heat and won by six lengths, Spendthrift beating Carver by a neck; time 1:46½. Betting became 4 to 1 in favor of Big Fellow and he won by a length; Carver second, forty yards before Spendthrift; time 1:48½. Spendthrift and Big Fellow, the latter the favorite, at one hundred to ten, started in the fourth heat which Big Fellow won in a gallop by a length and the race; time 1:53¼.

The third race was for the Monmouth sequel stakes for three year olds, two miles; eighteen entered and three started. Bay finally won the race easily; Lord Leetland second; Misdeal third; time 3:42¼.

The fourth race was for the Long Branch steeple chase handicap for all ages, about three miles. Four horses started; Dead-Head was the favorite, selling in the pools even against the field and won the race by a scant head; Minnie Mc second, and Meteor third; time 6:28.

CASUALTIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 10.—As train No. 6, bound east, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad was nearing Jacksonville this morning, the engine struck some cattle which threw the train from the track turning the engine upside down and holding fireman Roberts and Engineer Peter Teal helpless beneath, while hot steam poured over them. When the men were finally extricated, they were so badly scalded that it is believed they cannot live. The passengers were not seriously hurt, though the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—During a heavy storm here this morning, the Cathedral was fired by lightning but the flames were soon extinguished; the First Baptist, Payson Memorial and the Chestnut street Methodist churches all suffered more or less.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Edward Kelly, bridge watchman, wife and child were run over at Oswego by a railroad train last night. Kelly and his wife were killed, but the child escaped.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—An unknown man was killed by the train from Lamsville yesterday afternoon, at Baker's bridge, near Scottsbury. The body was taken to Scottsbury for an inquest. He was about twenty-seven years old, five feet five inches high, light moustache and a pair of blue eyes, and weighing about one hundred and forty pounds. He is supposed to be a tramp saddler.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Panic in a Hall.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11.—During a performance in Music Hall, Westfield, Saturday night, a slight explosiop of gas took place under the stage, whereupon an alarm of fire was raised and the audience rushed for the doors and windows, many in the galleries jumping to the floor and others hanging out of the windows ready to drop to the ground, if necessary. A cool headed man, however, jumped upon a seat and shouted "there is no fire," while large numbers soon got out into the street and the jam at the doors and windows was relieved. The audience soon returned to the performance. During the panic several women fainted and a number of persons were quite badly crushed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Secret Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A Convention of prominent railroad officials was held here to-day with closed doors. It is rumored that the subject under discussion is the establishment of a through line of sleeping cars from St. Louis to Ogden, Utah, and a decision as to whether it shall go via Omaha or Denver. There is no doubt but that such a line will be established.

PASSENGER FARES REDUCED.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne, and Baltimore and Ohio roads to-day signified their intention of reducing passenger rates from Chicago to New York to that of the Michigan Central road viz $15 dollars.

The story that Filkins, the express robber had perished in a sewer of the Clinton prison, New York, is discredited. He has been seen in Canada.

MISSOURI.

Funeral of the Late Gen. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The funeral of Gen. Blair took place this afternoon from the First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and Locust streets. Services were performed by Rev. T. M. Post, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. James H. Brookes of Walnut street Presbyterian church. The church was filled to overflowing by all classes of people. Prominent among those present were General Sherman and members of his staff; Montgomery Blair, Mayor Brittain and several ex-Mayors, Senator Bogy, ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown, the City Council and city officers in a body, members of the First Missouri Regiment, of which Gen. Blair was the first Colonel, a considerable number of ex-Confederates and very many prominent citizens. The remains were conveyed to Bellefontaine cemetery under escort of the First Missouri Regiment and were followed hither by a large concourse of citizens.

DAMAGE BY A WATER SPOUT.

The Republican's Kansas City special says: An immense water spout descended on the track of the Kansas Pacific Railway near Kit Carson, on Saturday and washed away two hundred feet of the road. The blockade on the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph roads continues and no trains have run through for several days.

OHIO.

Fire at Middleport.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A Commercial's Middleport, Ohio, special says: A fire occurred at 2 A. M. which destroyed nine business houses and three dwellings on Second street, between Rutland and Walnut. Following are the principal losses: William M. Swallow, stock in store room and dwelling, $11,000; insurance, $3,000; James Surties, wholesale liquors, where the fire originated; stock, $2,500; insurance $2,000; C. Downing, owner of the bulding, $800; insurance $600; Hortinger Bros., stock and building $6,000; insurance $2,000; T. B. Lawson & Co., stock $6,000; no insurance; Shotwell heirs building, $3,000; no insurance; D. F. Jones, stock and building, $3,800; insurance $400; Michael Bros., $3,000; no insurance; M J. Hamilton, $2,500; no insurance. Other smaller losses will aggregate about $5,000; no insurance.

BUSINESS NOTES.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., July 10.—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company closed their mill No. 2 to-day for two months.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 10.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, which give employment to 1,250 operatives, shut down at noon to-day for eight weeks. The suspension may be for a longer time if the present stock of manufactured goods is not marketed. The operatives will lose $80,000 or more in wages by this shut down.

RALEIGH, July 10.—It is believed there are imposters in northern markets buying goods under the assumed names of reliable North Carolina merchants. It is thought the device used to commit the swindle is to represent the purchases for a branch store, and thus avoid shipment to the regular address of reliable merchants.

BOSTON.

Arraignment of A. Jackson.

BOSTON, July 10.—Abraham Jackson was arraigned to-day on a criminal indictment for forgery. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail in default of bail in the sum of $90,000.

The steamship Batavia arrived to day from Liverpool, bringing home for trial the three mutineers charged with the murder of Cryden F. Patterson, first mate, and Charles H. Patterson, second mate of the schooner Jefferson Borden, of Fall River, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool.

WILKESBARRE.

Funeral of Chief Justice Woodward.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 10.—The funeral of Chief Justice Woodward took place this afternoon. Services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Jones and Bishop Stevens of the Episcopal Church. The bar of the county attended in a body and there were a number of distinguished persons from a distance present.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WORK is being resumed at all the coal mines in the Mahoning Valley.

THE net profit of the Bethlehem iron works for the past year are reported at upwards of $30,000,

NEARLY all the cottages at Cresson are tenanted now. The remainder will be filled in a few days.

THE employees in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops at the latter city commenced working ten hours per day on Wednesday.

THERE were forty arrests for drunkenness in Huntingdon on the Fourth. Pretty good for a little town of 4,000 people. Its Republican in politics.

ALTOONA claims the champion base ball club of Western Pennsylvania, and Huntingdon claims the champion steam fire engine in Central Pennsylvania.

THE Vigilant steamer of Altoona, now challenges the Lock Haven, Tyrone and Huntingdon steamers to play for from $100 to $500, each engineer to have full control of his engine in every particular.

JAMES OSBORN of Brookville was killed on an oil train near that place on Wednesday of last week. He was riding on a car which jumped the track and was crushed in the wreck that ensued.

THE Connellsville Tribune tells of a little house in that town the erection of which cost $300 and for which there were five applicants recently who were willing to pay $100 a year rental.

MAX SHRODES, a conductor of an oil train on the Low Grade Division was killed a few days ago by his head striking a bridge near Reynoldsville. He was standing on the top of a box car and did not see the bridge.

THE total shipment of crude oil or its equivalent from the oil regions for the present year is 3,549,820 barrels The month by shipments were as follows: January 441,778; February, 361,000; March. 714,205; April, 706,423; May, 633,474; June, 692,944

THE Grand Haven (Michigan) Herald says: "Wm. Bell, killed by the cars last Friday, leaves 80 acres of improved land and some personal property. He came from Pennsylvania about twenty years ago, has no relations here and leaves no clue to his native place or friends."

THE Wheeling Register says: The lowest bid on the Capitol building was by Mr. Sheppard of Meadville Pa., who offered to put it up for $82,500. The Second Branch passed the resolution awarding the contract to the above individual, but the First Branch, without just cause, did not concur.

SHERIFF J. B. BOYD of Armstrong county, was knocked out of a buggy by a stroke of lightning which struck a tree on the road near Freeport on Tuesday of last week. The Sheriff had just driven past the tree when it was struck. His horse was also knocked down, but both the animal and the driver escaped without further injury.

WHILE John Guest, Esq., Supervisor of Upper Uwchlan, Chester county, was making a new road, the other day, over Black Horse Hill, he was obliged to remove a large black oak tree, roots and all, that stood directly in the way. In digging down under the tree a small axe, of curious shape, and no doubt very ancient, was found two feet below one of the large roots, sticking in the earth with the edge down. The implement was of course much rusted, and its wooden handle had long since rotted away. The tree was two feet in diameter, showing that the oak was probably a hundred years old, and evidently the axe had been buried before the tree was there.

A TRADE UNION ASSAULT.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

An attack which was made on a Troy editor last Monday night furnishes an instance both of the unreasoning demands which laborers are sometimes ready to make when they think that they have secured power to enforce them through combination, and of the desperate means to which some laborers will consent to resort to carry out their ends. In the present instance the Troy Whig, a daily morning journal, after submitting for years to demands of the local Typographical Union which not only put it to unnecessary expense but at times seriously inconvenienced its business, had its patience tried beyond endurance last week, and gave its Union printers notice that it would no longer submit to the Union rules. The cause of the dispute was an order of the Union that the journal should pay its printers full price for the composition of a report which it was asked to print, and which, in order to have it set up in time, it had sent to its job department. That is to say, the union demanded that the newspaper printers should be paid full price for the extra work, although they were meanwhile kept supplied with other copy, and the job department men received full pay for the work; a rule in union offices being that the men shall be paid for all the matter which goes into the paper, whether it is set by them or not. The Whig employed non-union printers as rapidly as it could, and the publication of the papar was continued as well as possible.

The union men did not, however, submit quietly. They hung around the office, endeavoring to coax off or intimidate the newly-employed printers, and even sent spies into the office as workmen to accomplish this end. On Monday night several of them demanded permission to enter the composing room, but were ordered out by the editor in charge. As the latter was going home early on Tuesday morning he was followed by the president of an Albany union, with a number of other men, and had several times to call on a policeman for protection. On arriving at a corner a crowd of men rushed on him, and he was nearly stunned by a blow in the face. He at once drew his revolver and fired at his assailant, inflicting on him a pretty severe wound.

The authorities have made a number of arrests in connection with the case, and it is said, have some very clear proofs. We hope that the case will be prosecuted rigorously. Such an organization as this printers' union has proved itself to be is not a benefit to any worthy workingman, and its ruffianly members should be taught a convincing lesson.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE GERMANS.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The attitude of the Republican party towards American citizens of foreign—and especially of German—birth has always been a peculiar one. When it has wanted votes it has fawned and flattered; but when there was no immediate question of votes, or when the German-Americans have dared, as they frequently have in the exercise of their rights as citizens, to vote the Democratic ticket, the Republican party and its leaders have usually spoken of them as the "dirty Dutch." The organs of the party have frequently so spoken of the Germans, but both the party and its organs have received a well merited rebuke for so speaking in the letter elsewhere published from Charles Nordhoff to J. M. Edmunds. Mr. Nordhoff, an intelligent and observant writer, has had the misfortune, while traveling in the Southern States, to see the effects of Republican and carpet-bag rule in a far less favorable light than the organs and the politicians of the Edmunds stripe would like to have those effects. He has thereby incurred the displeasure of the organs and the men for whose purposes they are turned, and, being a German, has become to them one of the "dirty Dutch," to abuse and vilify whom it is a solemn duty.

Mr. Nordhoff's letter, it will readily be seen, is intended quite as much for the eyes of his German fellow-citizens as for those of the time-serving, political wire-puller to whom it is directed. It will also be seen that the admonition as to the muzzling of the organ whose utterances he criticises is the keenest of sarcasm. Mr. Nordhoff knows perfectly well that when the Washington Republican denounces him and calls him names which it intends to be opprobrious it is merely doing the dirty work of its masters, whose representative Judge Edmunds is. He knows that the latter dare not attempt to muzzle the organ for mere obedience to orders; and he evidently means that his German fellow-citizens shall know it, too.

EAD'S JETTIES.

The following letter of Capt. Eads to President Grant shows the full extent of the progress made at the mouth of the Mississippi;

"NEW ORLEANS, La., June 26. 1875.—To His Excelency U. S. Grant, President of the United States;—Sir: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that under the authority granted to me by the President and Congress of the United States, I commenced, on the 14th of this month, the construction of permanent works at the bar of the South Pass of the Mississippi, designed to create and maintain a wide and deep channel between the river and the gulf of Mexico.

"The contractors, Messrs. James Andrews & Co., to whom I have intrusted a large portion of the construction, have already extended provisional works from the land's end seaward, on the line of the east jetty, fully 1,000 feet, and are now progressing at the rate of 200 feet per day. They have about 200 machanics and laborers engaged on the works, with four pile driving machines, two steamboats and a number of barges, and have a large quantity of stone and other materials ready for use. Additional machinery and accommodations are being rapidly prepared, and in a short time the force will be largely increased.

"Telegraphic communication had been established between this city and the head of the Pass, and the line is being continued to the works at the mouth of the Pass.

"I desire to assure your Excellency that no effort will be spared to meet the public expectation and secure deep water between the river and the Gulf at the earliest possible date.

"With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAS. B. EADS."

A similar formal notification has been sent by Mr. Eads to the honorable Secretary of War, with additional details of the work.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Henry Litz, of Etna, was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of illegal liquor selling.

Henry Butler, convicted of false pretense, was sentenced to the Workhouse for eight months.

Larry Gibson and John Young were convicted of receiving goods stolen from the store of James W. Thompson on Ferry street.

Frederick Bausinger, convicted of fornix, et cet., received the customary sentence.

Harry McClure plead guilty of fornication charged by Mary Atkinson.

Wm. Fess having plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny, preferred by John Moran, was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

Daniel Driscoll was convicted of fornix et cet., charged by Ellen Weish.

Exeunt Quarter sessions until September.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Whitemore and Henry P. Whitemore, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

Lewis Bramerd, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of D. L. Homes, creditor, referred to Register Willard.

Tack Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee report of the sale of certain real estate and personal property presented and confirmed nisi.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of White, Orr & Co. for an injunction. Presented and after argument injunction granted against Christ. Summers and his attorney, the lien of said Summers to remain.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of John C. Taylor & Bro. and Robert Marshall, creditors for the ascertainment and liquidation of their respective liens, were presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

John A. Carother, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignees report of the sale of certain real estate, confirmed nisi.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

This Court was occupied a short time in finishing up the business of the June term, but nothing of much note was done.

Judge Ewing called up the case of David Hall, who was convicted of permitting a gambling house to be maintained on his premises. His honor stated that after consultation with his brother Judges it had been decided to suspend sentence. The defendants friends claimed that he showed a real desire to reform, and the Court was disposed to encourage him in his desire.

Adjourned until Saturday.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Amos Belcher, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition of assignee order made for the sale of certain real estate subject to mortgage of Isaac M. Pennock.

A. Ortleib & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition of John Steirhem praying for an order on assignee to sell a certain lease hold subject to the claim of S. P. Long. Order made referring the matter to Register Shafer.

M. J. Bombaugh, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Assignee's report filed and the same referred to Register Harper for distribution among the lien creditors.

Otto Henzel, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain book accounts presented and the assignee directed to assign the same to the purchaser.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug "Leopard," in admiralty. The report of Commissioner Patterson distributing the fund in the Registry of the Court, was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

George Wincher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Thos. A. Christy, of Pittsburgh, having been chosen assignee by the creditors, the same is approved.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

This Court was the only one in session yesterday. The following business was transacted in it:

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Little Giant" in admiralty. Commissioner Patterson filed his report, distributing the registry of the Court. Confirmed subject to exceptions.

James F. Ryan vs. steam tug "Kangaroo." Libel in a case of contract for hardware, &c., filed, and order made for the seizure of said vessel, returnable August 2d, prox.

John A. Martin, Allegheny City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Hilands & King, bankrupts. Assignees report presented and confirmed nisi.

Thos. S. Hutchinson vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, Pittsburgh. On motion leave was granted to discontinue these proceedings.

Paul J. Caperton, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Shafer.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report presented, and no exceptions thereto having been filed, the same is confirmed absolutely.

R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt. Assignee ordered to join with the bankrupt in the conveyance of the estate to Samuel Riddle, in order to carry out the provisions of composition.

Kenneth McIntosh et al. vs. W. H. Mechling, alleged bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Creditors' petition presented, and order to show cause granted; returnable 20th inst.

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Argument on exceptions filed to Register's report, on the petition of Peter Schatz, a creditor, for the liquidation of his alleged lien. Decision reserved.

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FIRE AT MONONGAHELA CITY.

PLANING MILLS AND DWELLINGS DESTROYED—HEAVY LOSS.

At an early hour Tuesday morning fire broke out in A. Culbertson's planing mill at Monongahela City. The flames spread with great rapidity to Jones & Foster's and Blythe & Co's saw and planing mills, and from thence to the lumber yards and three adjoining dwelling houses. The heavy breeze fanned the flames and nothing could be done to stay their progress. For a time it was feared the whole town would be swept away and a telegram was sent by Mayor Holland to Chief Engineer Hamill asking him to send engines at once. The Chief dispatched a messenger to the P. C. & V. depot on the South Side to learn if a train could be secured at that early hour but shortly afterwards received another dispatch stating that the fire was under control.

The mills and the three dwelling houses were burned to the ground. The total loss is not yet fully known but is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. The proprietors of the mills are the heaviest losers. A portion of the property was insured but the amount is not given. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

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THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

The admirers and followers of William, Prince of Orange, in this city duly observed Monday, the Twelfth of July, as the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. The public demonstration consisted in a parade through the principal streets of the two cities, the procession moving in the following order: Chief Marshal—Radcliff Weir, and Aides mounted; Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1?; Sons of Joshua, Derry Lodge; Lodge No. 20, Pittsburgh True Blues; Ninth ward Loyal Prince of Orange Lodge No. 45; Pittsburgh Purple Star Derry Lodge; Johnstown's Purple Star Lodge; Seventh ward Loyal Orange Lodge; Blue Lodge, No. 29; Orange Lodge, No. 49; Allegheny Star of the West Orange Lodge, No. 75; mounted processionists; ladies and gentlemen in carriages.

The day was all that could be desired, and the parade passed off pleasantly and peaceably. A large number of cornet bands and bands of martial music was interspersed through the procession, and with their bright regalia and numerous beautiful banners and flags, the paraders presented a very handsome appearance. The turn out was very creditable indeed.

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TEMPERANCE AND GRAND JURIES.

THE TEMPERANCE TOILERS TOUCHING UP THE GRAND JURY.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Union held a regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at their rooms, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Crannage.

Reports from different representatives were heard, when a communication was read from an outsider who desired a temperance meeting held on Sabbaths in front of a certain saloon on Liberty street, the proprietor of which realizes about $600 from the sale of liquor every Sabbath. It was referred to the Women's Committee.

The presentment of the recent Grand Jury and also their action on whisky cases came up for consideration, by Mrs. Starr reporting that the Rev. Mr. Nesbit preached a sermon on "Judge Stowe and the Grand Jury," at the Arch street M. E. Church in the morning and the North avenue M. E. Church in the evening of Sunday.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the recent action of the Grand Jury of Allegheny county in ignoring bills against violators of the liquor law, that Rev. Dr. Swift, Rev. George Crannage and General Lane be appointed a committee to collect facts and prepare an address to the voters of Allegheny county on the best mode of restraining the evils of intemperance.

It was reported that the wife of Rev. J. W. Plannett, a Baptist minister at Sharpsburg, was thrown in for the costs in a liquor case that was ignored by the Grand Jury, and that a Deputy Sheriff arrested her this morning to get the costs. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Dr. Starr, Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Lindop, were appointed to investigate it.

The discussion on the action of the Grand Jury was continued at some length, after which the meeting adjourned.

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INTERESTING TO BANKERS.

The following decisions promulgated by Commissioner Pratt, of the Treasury Department at Washington, will be of interest to bankers:

"Supplement to decision No. 177, concerning the stamp tax upon drafts, checks, or orders, drawn in the United States upon a bank, banker, or Trust Company in a foreign country.

"In decision No. 177, dated April 13, 1875, it was held that the drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being 'vouchers' in the meaning of the law while in this country." That ruling is from after this date, June 30th, 1875, reversed.

"The statute in question, section 15 of the act of February 8th, 1875, imposes the stamp tax of two cents upon every "bank check" draft, order of voucher for the payment of any sum whatsoever drawn by any bank, banker or trust company."

"Drafts, bills, checks or orders drawn in the United States, or on a bank, banker or trust company in a foreign country, although perhaps not 'vouchers' while in this country appear to me to be clearly taxable under the terms of the statute. They are drafts, checks or orders drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, and there is nothing in the law limiting to this country the locality of the bank, &c., upon which the paper is drawn.

"Collectors will at once notify the banks bankers and trust companies in their several district of the change of ruling, and will require the payment of the stamp tax on the instruments referred to from and after this date."

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TO DRIVE impurities from the blood use Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a remedy that stimulates the absorbents, and imparts vigor to the whole system.
MWS&W

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, July 15, 1875.

CATTLE.

A falling off in receipts as compared with last week of 135 cars, being 50 loads less of through and 82 loads less of local cattle caused a decided improvement in the trade and an advance of ½ to ¾c in prices. The good cattle were very readily disposed of at quotations and the fair and medium grades found purchasers at three shillings better prices than noted last week. Through them stockers were very dull and hard to sell as there is no demand for them. At this writing everything is sold and the prospects are fair for next week's trade.

The quotations are as follow:

PRICES.

Extra beeves, graded steers, fat averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	6 25@6 50
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.	5 50@6 00
Medium to good	4 50@5 50
Stockers	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The receipts are only fair, though heavy grades are in excess of the demand and very few selling until to-day, when the Yorkers took some of the medium weights. During the week prices have been as low as $7 20 for good Philadelphia hogs and very dull at that, while light have ruled steady at $7 20 to $7 30. At present there are a good many heavy in the pens unsold but indications are favorable for cleaning them up by the latter part of the week. Good demand for light hogs and prospects fair.

The following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Philadelphias	$7 25@7 35
Light Yorkers	7 20@7 30
Heavy Yorkers	7 00@7 15
Common rough	5 50@6 00

SHEEP.

Light run, only 44 loads against 70 loads last week, but most all common sheep. Good grades are scarce and in fair demand at quotations.

The following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs.	$5 00@5 37
Fair to good 80 to 85 lbs.	4 00@4 75
Common 70 to 75 lbs.	3 00@3 50

RECEIPTS.

167 cars through cattle, 112 cars local cattle, 136 cars hogs, 44 cars sheep.

SALES.

2,048 head cattle, 10,012 head hogs, 9,240 head sheep.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 14.—Flour in fair demand and market firm; superfine western $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 00@5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 50@5 60; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@6 75; Illinois $6 25@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@8. Oats steady; mixed and white 67@75c. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 87½@91c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	122
Five-Twenties, 1862	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	118⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119
Five-Twenties, 1867	120½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅞
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten-Forties	117
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅞
Currency Sixes	122⅝
New Five Per Cents	116⅜

STOCKS.

Western Union	80
Adams Express	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	[illegible]
American Express	57⅛
United States Express	48⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅛
New York Central	103⅜
Erie	13⅜
Harlem	131
Michigan Central	67
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	78
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅛
Northwestern	39
Northwestern preferred	49⅝
Rock Island	104½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	5⅝
Fort Wayne	97⅞
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	23
C. C. and I. C.	3⅜

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 15.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	122
Five-Twenties, 1862	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	119⅜
New Fives	116⅜
Ten-Forties	117⅞
Currency Sixes	122⅜

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487½
Missouri	100
Tennessee, old	49
Tennessee, new	49
Virginia, new	37
Virginia, old	37
North Carolina, old	
North Carolina, new	

STOCKS.

Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	79⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅝
Adams Express	100
Fargo	79½
American Express	57⅛
United States Express	48⅛
New York Central	103⅜
Erie	13⅜
Erie preferred	25
Harlem	131
Harlem preferred	131½
Michigan Central	66
Union Pacific	78
Lake Shore	58⅝
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅛
Northwestern common	39
Northwestern preferred	49⅝
Rock Island	104⅝
New Jersey Central	112
St. Paul	34⅝
St. Paul preferred	67⅛
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛
Toledo and Wabash preferred	18
Fort Wayne	97½
Terre Haute	4
Terre Haute preferred	18
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23
Indiana Central	3¾
Burlington and Quincy	112
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅜
Delaware and Lackawana	121⅝
Central Pacific	[illegible]
Union	102⅝

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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 15, 1875.

REMARKS—The appearance of things among our wholesale and commission houses was not materially altered from the aspect it has shown for several days past; the trade movement is a little slow but steady in the aggregate, but values are not materially changed; grain dealings continue dull and rather depressed; country produce is in large supply with an active market and liberal transactions; the receipts of fresh fruits are abundant; vegetables are also in liberal supply. Butter is more active; the bottom having been reached an improvement is pretty sure to follow. Flour—Dealers report an active demand for jobbing purposes; this, however, has been the situation for some time; leading dealers are well supplied notwithstanding light receipts for some days past. Bacon—We can report an active trade in a jobbing way; prices for the season are certainly reasonable. Potatoes—The new crop is arriving freely; old are dull; nobody wants them; they can now be marked with the past. Apples—The old crop is about done for; new is arriving in limited quantities; prices just now are somewhat irregular. Cheese is firm with a good trade demand; prices are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Corn, bush	469	Oats, bushels	770
Bacon, pcs	1,362	Wheat, bbls	720
Hay, bales	520	Butter, pks	31
Flour, bbls	1,683	Bacon, tcs	200
Cheese, bxs	265	Potatoes, bush	4,119

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts for the past few days have been extremely light; prices are very uncertain; old nominal; we quote at $4 50@5 for choice; $2 50@4 00 for medium grades; choice new apples sell readily at $4 50@6 per bbl; lower grades range from $2@4.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was entirely devoid of animation; buyers were indifferent about taking hold; the rates are altogether nominal ranging from 44, 50@55c per gallon.

ASHES—The demand, as usual at this season of the year, was a small one, dealers purchasing merely sufficient to meet their present wants; as prices are unchanged we omit them; the time for letting the fires go out is near at hand.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The market contains a good supply with a fair demand; we note sales of alcohol at $2 40@2 55; highwines at $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

ALES—Dealers are reporting a fair trade demand; the card rates are: India ale $10@11 per barrel; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; porter $9@10; Bass' English steady at unchanged prices.

BAGGING—We can report a steady but not a very active market; the rates for Penn Mill are: two bushel 33c; two and a half do 38c; three do 45c. Other descriptions are in good supply with prices unaltered.

BEANS—Dull. The abundance of fresh vegetables makes buyers indifferent about purchasing just now; we quote nominally small white navies at $1 90@1 95 per bush; medium $1 80@1 85; fair to good $1 70@1 75.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 28@33c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply exceeds the demand; the bottom, however, has evidently been reached; we quote fresh lots of choice table butter at 18@19c per lb; fair to good 14@15c; common 10@12c; for solid packed the demand is improving.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales were regular, the card rates for some time being as follows: ¼ lb cans $1.50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per pound.

BROOMS—The market was a quiet one; buyers were purchasing sparingly merely to meet their present wants; the rates are as follows: No 2 common $2 25 per dozen; No 3 hurl $2 50; No 4 hurl $3; No 5 $3 50; No 6 $3 75; No 3 carpet $4; No 4 carpet $4 25; fancy parlor $4 50; plain whisps $1 25@1 75; fancy do $1 50@2 per doz.

COKE—In moderate demand; we quote in a regular way at $2 75@3 per ton delivered on cars.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is without change; we note sales at $7 50@8 00 per case.

CIDER—The receipts were only moderate; we quote at $8@10 per barrel as to size of barrel.

CHEESE—The receipts are coming forward more freely; we quote prime Ohio factory at 10¾@11¼c; New York goshen 12@13c; Switzer 16@17c.

EGGS—Are held firmly with a fair trade demand at 18@19c per dozen for fresh lots.

FLOUR—The market was steady; we quote choice brands white winter wheat flour at $7@7 50; Wisconsin $6; Minnesota $6@6 25; red winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour, $6 25@6 75. Corn meal $3 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 00.

GROCERIES—The movement in groceries continues moderately active at wholly unchanged prices; there is a fair jobbing business done in coffee and sugars, while teas, rice and other articles are without special change:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 28c; Rio, in bulk, 27½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 25c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Sugars—Standard A 10⅝c; Standard B 10½c; do extra C, 10⅜c; extra C, yellow 9½c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c; cut loaf 12⅛@12¼c; Crushed 11⅞@12c; powdered 11⅞@12c; granulated 11⅜@11½c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 70c; sugar drips, 60c; lower grades, 40@55c.

Starch—Pearl, 5c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap per box $4 50; Babbit's Best $7 per box; Babbit's New York City 9½c per lb; German mottled, 7½c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues dull in all its various departments; there is nothing of special interest; we quote nominally as follows: Wheat—we continue to quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 26@1 29; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 23@1 25; spring wheat is steady; No 2 Chicago sold at $1 20. Corn is reported steadier without any quotable change; we quote ear at 75@77c for prime yellow; 71@74c for mixed and white; shelled was dull and in but little demand; we quote at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 70@72c for low mixed and white. Oats were quiet and unchanged; we quote at 60@61c per bushel for white; mixed 58@59c. Rye was quiet at $1 08@1 10 per bushel. Barley—there has been no sales reported for some time; we omit figures.

HOMINY—The market was steady with a fair local demand at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—Dealers report a steadier feeling among holders; prices however are weak and without special change; we quote baled from first hands at $17@20 per ton; loose hay from wagon sold at various prices as per quality and condition.

POTATOES—The new crop is coming in very freely; the market was an active one; we note sales in a regular jobbing way at $3 00@3 25 per bushel; old is not quotable and is scarcely inquired for.

POULTRY—Market steady; we quote spring chickens at 65@75c per pair as to size.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady and active at the following rates: Hams 13¼@13½c; shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 13⅝c; breakfast bacon 13½@13¾c; dried beef 15@15½c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; ham sausage 10c. Mess pork at $21 50 per bbl. Lard—We quote prime leaf refined in tierces per lb at 14¾c; in half bbls at 15¼c; in buckets at 15⅜c; in 3 lb caddies 17c; in 5 lb do 16⅞c; in 3 lb pails 17½c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 6 lb do 17c per lb.

SEEDS—The demand is improving for timothy at $3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW — Market steady; prime country 8c; city rendered 8⅜c.

WOOL—The movement in medium fleeces and combing wools continues active at easy prices. Transactions are about the average in volume and were principally based on the values previously quoted; we continue our former quotations as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia clothing wools, fine 40@42c per lb; medium do 41@44c; coarse do nominally 35@41c; tub washed 44@46c; combing, fine 46@49c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 40c.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, July 15, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offering of cattle as was expected was a light one, being some 369 head, being a large falling off as compared with the offerings a few weeks since. The fact is money is scarce and there is no use in disguising the fact, besides there has been a large falling off in the consumption of fresh meat; people either do without or else use something else; owing to the light supply prices were advanced from 20@25c per cwt. Butchers complain and no doubt with good cause about the difficulty of making collections and without money it is of no use to attend cattle sales.

Following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Good to extra corn-fed cattle	$7 25@7 50
Medium to good do	6 50@7 00
Common " "	5 00@6 00
Cherokees	3 50@4 50
Grass bulls	3 00@4 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair supply on sale, the offerings exceeding one thousand head, and while dealers generally reported trade as having been slow, full prices were realized for most descriptions and in some instances an advance was obtained. The current rates are: Prime to extra fat sheep quotable at 5@5¼c per lb; medium to good 4@4½c; common 3@3½c. Lambs sold at $2@3 per head for common to fair.

HOGS.

The season for anything like activity being over sales were made altogether in a retail way; holders were firm in their views. Sales were reported at 7¼, 7½@7¾c per lb gross.

FRESH COWS.

The market was well supplied and generally reported dull, and for anything except strictly No 1 prices were weak and lower; the most of the sales were within the range of $30@50, although there was one which was held at $70. J. W. Stewart reported 5; H. Nagle, 2; Flinner & Sheitemantle, 4; C. M. Heimes, 7.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to come in pretty freely, and with a supply, especially of the common and medium grades, in excess of the demand, prices are weak although without quotable change, selling all the way from 4 to 6c per lb., according to quality.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 15 1875.

REMARKS—The market was quiet, crude being unchanged, but without much strength, at the decline of the previous day. Refined was easy and a shade lower. Prices are unchanged.

CRUDE.

We hear of sales of Conduit pipe at wells at 97½c@$1. United at wells at 87½c; Union, Karns; Penna. and Relief do 85@87½c; immediate shipment $1 15, sales were reported 24,500 bbls at Parker's and 200 bbls at other points in the oil regions. The market was rather weak and there was no demand either of a speculative or legislative character.

REFINED.

The market is weak and prices fell off a shade; eastern deliveries are easy and rather lower, the New York quotations being off about ⅛c; we quote standard white on cars at 9@9½c as to location.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 11⅞@12c for spot; 11⅝@11¾c for futures.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 11½@11⅝c spot.

BALTIMORE.

Refined rules at 11½@11⅝c for spot and July.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was dull and prices unchanged; we quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 10@1 20 for country; 70@80 for second hand.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—The Herald says: There was an easier feeling in the crude petroleum markets of the region without, however, causing any increased demand either for speculative purpose or the legitimate wants of the trade; United at wells free from 90c at the opening to 87½ at the close and the firmness of the past few days subsided into a weaker tone among holders.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	1 19¼

LOWER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 15
500 bbls spot	1 17½

OIL CITY.

450 bbls spot	1 22½

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	90 c
3,500 bbls spot	88¾c
2,000 bbls spot	87½

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	87½c
1,500 bbls spot	88¾c

PENN'A. AT RIVER.

1,000 bbls spot	86¼c

KARN'S AT WELLS.

1,500 bbls spot	86¼c

RELIEF AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	87½c

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

3,000 bbls spot	1 17½
6,000 bbls spot	1 16¼
1,000 bbls spot	1 15
3,500 bbls spot	1 16¼

NEW YORK July 14.—Closing of the 13th. There is a slightly lower market for spot lots, while futures are quiet; trade is very quiet with exporters operating reservedly; sales are reported of 5,000 bbls refined deliverable by August 5th at 11⅞c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5½@5⅝c for prompt delivery, and 5⅝c for July; do in shipping order at 8⅝c; refined at 11⅞@12c for prompt and 11⅝@11¾c for futures; cases at 16@18c; naphtha 8⅝c; for Philadelphia delivery refined quoted at 11½@11⅝c; at Baltimore refined is held at 11⅜@11½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—Market quiet at $1 15@1 17½ for Upper Road.

OIL CITY, July 14. — Market quiet at at $1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, July 14.—Market quiet and dull at $1 15.

TIDIOUTE, July 14.—The market was dull at $1 17½ bid.

PARKERS, July 14.—Market quiet and steady; United at well held at 87½c; shipment $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 11½c; crude 5c; cases 16c; no sales; futures, none offering.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 14—5 P. M. — Consols for money 94 1-16; account, 94 3 16; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do 67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104; New York Central 91; Erie 12¾; preferred 22.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £740,000.

Rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities was 2½ per cent.

Refined petroleum 8⅛d.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes 64 francs. 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—5-20s '62, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7⅛ Orleans 7 5-16; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 5,000 bales American. Flour—extra State western 22s. Wheat—No 2 to 1 spring 8s 11d@9s 6d. Corn—mixed 33⅛s. Pork—western 75s, eastern 85s. Beef 72½s. Lard 58s. Cheese 57s. Tallow 41s. Refined Petroleum 9s; spirits 7½s.

ANTWERP July 14.—Refined Petroleum 23½ f.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton quiet at 15⅝@15¾c; futures closed steady; July 15 3-32@15⅛c; August 15 3-32@15⅛c; September 14 13-16@16 27-32c; November 14 9-32@14 5-16c; December 14 9-32@14 5-16c; January 14 7-16@14 15-32c; February 14 9-32@14 21-32c; March 14 27-32c. Flour steady; receipts 14,000 bushels; superfine western and State $4 80@5 10; common to good $5 30@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 15; extra Ohio $6 15@6 75; St. Louis $5 30@8 25. Rye flour firmer. Corn meal steady at $3 75@4 25. Wheat better; receipts 63,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 23@1 24; No 1 spring $1 27@1 31½. Barley firm. Rye steady at 90c@$1 10. Corn firm; receipts 26,000 bushels; western mixed steamer 77½@80½c; do sail 82@82½c; yellow 83c. Oats—demand active and firm; receipts 7,000 bushels; mixed western 60@62c; white western 63@66½c. Coffee firm at 17¼@19¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7⅞@8 1-16c; prime 8 5-16c. Molasses and rice quiet and steady. Petroleum easier; refined 11⅝c; crude 5⅜@5½c. Rosin dull at $1 65@1 75. Turpentine heavy at $1 31½. Pork lower at $20 25. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; short clear 11¾@12c for city; long clear 12. Lard—prime steam lower at 17⅝c. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 5@12½c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 22.

Dry Goods.

There was in some departments activity, but the general market was quiet. Woolen goods for men's wear fairly active. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Cotton flannels moved more fairly in low grades. Shirts and drawers in better demand. Prints ruled quiet. Black cashmeres have been advanced by importers.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour quiet and firm at $4 75@5 25. Wheat strong and in fair demand: No 2 spring $1 10 for seller July; $1 09¾ seller August. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 67¼c seller July; 68½c seller August; 69¾@69½c seller September. Oats irregular and unsettled; No 2 48¾@48½c bid seller July; 37½c seller August; 35¾c seller September Rye—nothing doing and nominally held at $1 02 cash. Barley quiet and firm: sales at 95c seller September. Seeds dull but unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork easier and steadier at $19 15 seller August; $19 30 seller September. Lard—dull and prices are a shade lower at $12 95 seller August; $13 10@13 12½ seller September. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky — demand fair and market firm; sales of 200 bbls. at $1 17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour advanced; superfine western $4 12½@4 14; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 25@6; State, Ohio and Indiana $5 75@6 25. Wheat firm; red $1 29; amber $1 32@1 35. Corn steady: western mixed and yellow 84c. Oats weak; white 64½@66c. Refined petroleum nominal at 1½c; crude 7½c. Whisky firm at $1 22 for western. Clover seed $12 50; timothy firm at $3@3 25. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford county extras 15@17c; State extras 20@23c; western rolls 15@17c. Cheese firm; western fine 10¼@11¼c. Eggs—western fresh 20@21c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat strong; No 1 amber western $1 33; No 2 do $1 32; No 1 red western $1 33; No 2 do $1 31@1 32. Corn quiet and weak; western mixed 82½@83c. Oats steady; mixed western 62@63c; white 64@65c. Rye steady at 95c@$1. Provisions firm. Pork at $21 00. Bulk shoulders 9c; clear rib 12⅛@12¼c loose. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13⅜@13½c. Hams 14@14½c. Petroleum easier, crude 5¼@5½c; refined 11⅞@12c. Coffee steady at 17¼@20c. Whisky firm at $1 22.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Cotton dull and nominally held at 14⅞c. Flour steady at $5 30@5 45. Wheat firmer at $1 25@1 35. Corn firm at 69@71c. Oats quiet at 57@60c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork quiet at $19 75@20. Bacon, jobbing, shoulders 9⅞@9½c; clear rib 12⅝@13⅛c; clear 12¾@13c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8⅜@8½c; clear rib 11⅝@12⅛c; clear 12⅛c. Lard quiet and firm at 13⅛@14¼c. Hogs quiet and firm; common $7 15@7 25; good to choice extra $7 25@7 35. Whisky strong at $1 16.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan $1 29½; No 2 do $1 20; extra $1 31; amber Michigan $1 25½; No 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 24½. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 72½c; seller August 73¼c; seller September 74¼c; low mixed 72¼c; no grade 70c; damaged 61c. Oats dull and prices declined: No 1 58c; No 2 55c; seller August 37c; old and new seller August 38½c; seller December 38c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour inactive. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15½; No. 2 $1 13½. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 66½c. Oats neglected; No 2 48@48½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1 15; seller August 95c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 93c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and nominally unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork dull and nominal at $20 50; dry salt dull, nothing doing and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal. Hogs and cattle dull but unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Wheat firm and better; No 1 red $1 26; No 2 $1 29. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white car lots 9½c; Ohio State test 10½c. Small lots 1@2c higher.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 78@80c. Pork $20@20 50. Bulk meats 8⅛, 11⅞@12⅜c. Bacon 9¼, 12⅞@13¼c. Hams 13@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 16.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; extra $1 30¾; No 1 white Michigan $1 30½; extra white Michigan $1 24. Corn dull at 71c bid; 72c asked. Oats—No. 2 opened firm at 56c; closed lower at 55c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 14. — Gold was weak opening at 115⅛ and closing at 114¾. The decline was occasioned by the better prices for consols and American securities abroad and the following dispatch from Washington: Secretary Bristow claims authority under the specie resumption act to continue the issue of five per cent bonds over and above the $500,000,000 authorized by the funding act of 1870 to any extent necessary to carry into effect that law. Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent per annum and 1-16 per diem. Loans were also made flat. Governments weak in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds weak. State securities quiet except Tennessee which are little off.

There was little interest taken in stocks to-day. The market opened dull but generally firm towards the close. Prices declined ⅛ to ¾ per cent and the market left off weak in the decline. The only feature was a break in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 22½ to 18 with closing sales at 19. At the stock exchange the suspension of Messrs. Smith and Seaver was announced, the failure growing out of some old transactions. Sales of stocks to-day amounted to 82,000 shares of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 11,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Union Pacific.

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DRY GOODS.

The following are the prices current ruling among the Pittsburgh wholesale dry goods houses:

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
BROWN SHEETINGS.					
Anchor A No 1	36	10	Lawrence LL	36	8½
Penn Mill	36	10	Lacona E	36	8½
Eagle No 1	36	10	Lacona B	36	9½
Western trade	36	8½	Lacona O	40	9½
Magnolia	36	8	Lacona	9-4	27½
Avondale	36	7	Lacona	10-4	30
Conestoga A	30	7	Conestoga	10-4	32½
Chippewa C	28	6	Waltham	46	13½
Nonatook	4-4	9½	Juniata B fine	4-4	8½
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.					
Commonw'th O	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	12
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cam	36	16
Suffolk B	36	9½	Fruit of Loom	36	12½
Hamilton A A	36	8	Bay Mill	36	13½
Avondale	36	9	Davol	36	14
Paragon	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	15½
Bright	36	10½	Waltham	42	12½
Hill, Smp'r Idm	33	9	Pepperell	9-4	30
Hill	36	11	Pepperell	10-4	35
PRINTS.					
Anchor shirtings		8	Sprague fanc's		6½@7½
Cocheco shirting		8	American fanc's		8 @
Oriental shirtings		7½	Southbridge fanc's		8½
Sprague shirtings		7½	Oriental fanc's		7½
Regatta shirtings		7½	Cocheco fanc's		9
Wash'n shirtings		7½	Albion fancies		7½
Gwen fancy		7½	Albion solds		8½
Wamsutta fancy		7	Sampson's black		8½
Amoskeag fancy		6½	" mourning		9
Richmonds		7½	Merrimac		8½
TICKING.					
Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12½	Portsmouth	7-8	19
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	26
" gold m'dl	4-4	18	Whittaker	7-8	21
" prem A	4-4	23	Whittaker	4-4	25
GINGHAMS.					
Lancaster		11½	Union		9½
Glasgow		10½	American		8½
BAGGING.					
Penn Mill, 2 bush		33	Penn Mill, 2½ bush		38
Penn Mill, 3 bush		45			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
White carpet chain fine		28	Colored carpet chain fine		35
Cotton batting 14@16@18			Cotton twine		28

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, whole sale druggists.

Acids.			Magne cal	lb	80 @1 00
Acetic		12 @ 18	—Carb	lb	30 @ 35
Citric		1 35 1 45	Manna S F	lb	1 25
Oxalic	lb	22 @ 24	Morph sul	oz	[illegible]
Sulph.	lb	2½ @ 4½	Nutm No 1	lb	1 35 @1 44
Tartaric	lb	60 @ 65	Oil anise		3 50 @4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 40 @ [illegible]	—Castor		17½ 20
Aloes.			—Cinnam'n		2 00 2 20
Cape	lb	16 @ 20	—Cloves	lb	3 50 3 80
Socot	lb	65 @ 75	Oil		
Am Carb	lb	22 @ 25	Cod liver	gal	1 90 @2 25
—Aqua	lb	8 @ 12	Lemon	lb	5 00 @5 25
Annatto	lb	50 @ 60	Linseed, raw		72 @ 75
Ashes			" boiled		75 @ 78
—Soda	lb	4 @ 5	Neats F.	gal	90 @1 25
Bal. Copa	lb	95 @1 05	Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	2 75 @3 50	—quarts, doz		6 25 @10 00
Bark			—pints, doz		3 25 @3 50
Cassia	lb	35 @ 38	Origan	lb	70 @1 20
Cinch Red	lb	1 20 @1 30	Pepperm't	lb	@6 50
Cinch Pale	lb	70 @ 80	Rosemary	lb	1 00 @1 50
Cinch Com	lb	20 @ 48	Sassafras	lb	75 @ 85
Black Lead			Sperm,	gal	2 30 @2 50
American	lb	5 @ 6	Tanners,	gal	58 @ 64
East India	lb	11 @ 12	Whale,	gal	85 @ 92
German	lb	6 @ 8	Winteg'n	lb	4 50 4 80
Blue Mass	lb	70	Opium Ty	lb	6 90 7 20
Blue Vir	lb	11 @12	Pl Paris,	bbl	[illegible] @4 00
Borax re	lb	16½ @ 19	Potass.		
Brims roll	lb	4 @ 5½	Bichrom	lb	24
—Flor Sul	lb	4½ @ 6	Chlorate	lb	23 @
Calomel A	lb	1 30 @	Iodide	lb	3 50 @3 75
—English	lb	2 88	Putty	lb	3½ @ 4½
Camp ref	lb	32 @	Quin sulp	oz	2 40 @2 50
Canthar's	lb	1 60 2 12	Rosin		4 00 @4 50
Cham. Ger.	lb	60	Root		
—Roman	lb	36	Gentian	lb	8 @ 12
Chloroform	lb	1 10 @1 25	Ginger E I	lb	@ 18
Cloves	lb	53 @ 58	" Jamca	lb	@ 35
Cochineal	lb	70 @ 85	Ipecac pow	lb	@1 85
Con lye case		5 25 @7 75	Jalap pow	lb	@ 85
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3	Liquorice	lb	12 @ 14
Cream Tar	lb	45 @ 50	Rhub E I	lb	1 00 @1 50
Cubebs	lb	15 @ 20	Sars Hon	lb	56
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 35	Seneca	lb	65
Emery En.	lb	10 @ 12	Valeri En	lb	36 @ 40
Et Nit spe	lb	50 @ 55	" Germ	lb	25 @ 26
—Sulph	lb	75 @ 80	Sal Ammo	lb	14 @ 16
Ext Logw	lb	13½ @ 14	—Epsom	lb	3 @ 5
—Liq Cala	lb	35 @ 45	—Soda	lb	3½ @
—Italian	lb	25 @ 30	Seed.		
—Sicily	lb	@ 25	Canary	lb	17 @ 18
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4	Hemp	lb	7½ @
Galls Alep	lb	@ 35	Cardama	lb	2 00 @ 50
Gum			Mustard	lb	8 @ 10
Arabic sts	lb	20 @ 30	Senna Al	lb	17 @ 22
" White	lb	35 @ 50	E In	lb	17 @ 22
Myrrh T'k	lb	55 @ 62			
Shellac	lb	70 @ 65	Bi Carb	lb	5 @ 6
Trag s'rts	lb	35 @ 50	Soap Cast	lb	12 @ 15
Flake	lb	90 @1 00	—Cast wh	lb	18 @ 21
Hoffm's A	lb	55 @ 56	Sugar L'd	lb	26 @ 28
Indigo Ma	lb	1 00 @1 20	Turp sps	gal	42 @ 44
—Span fl't	lb	1 10 @1 25	Varnish.		
Iodine res	lb	4 50 @4 75	Copal,	gal	1 25 @2 00
Jun'p Ber	lb	7 @ 9	Japan,	gal	80 @1 30
Logwood	lb	2½ @ 3½	Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Mace	lb	1 45 @1 55	Ve Red	lb	2½ @ 4
Madder	lb	4 @ 17			

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per gal	
Common rectified Whisky	$1 22@1 25	
Proof rectified	1 25@1 30	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 50	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 70	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 50	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 20@1 22	

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TIN PLATES, ETC.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 25
DX, 12½q17, charcoal	14 25
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 00
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 00

DIED.

DAY—Monday evening, July 12, at 5 o'clock, LIZZIE H., wife of T. Walter Day, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

OFFUTT—Wednesday morning, July 14, JOHN F. OFFUTT, in the second year of his age.

MILLER—Wednesday, July 14, at the residence of his parents, 162 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, R. T. MILLER, aged twenty-four years.

PAUL—Wednesday evening, July 7, ADAM F., oldest son of J. W. and Susan F. Paul, in the twenty-second year of his age.

FAIRMAN—Wednesday, July 7, at 7:12 P. M., Mrs. MARGARET A. FAIRMAN, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

BARBIN—Thursday, July 8, 1875, at 11:15 A. M., METTLIN MONTGOMERY, son of Amos M. and Annie Barbin, aged two years, three months and ten days.

COE—Sunday morning, July 11, at 9 o'clock, of consumption, ANDREW H. COE, aged thirty-four years.

BROWN—EDNA LOUISA, only daughter of Amanda P. and Wm. H. Brown, aged one year and two months.

DRENNAN—Monday morning, July 12, at 4:30 o'clock, JOSEPH M. DRENNAN, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

GRAHAM—Tuesday morning, July 13, at 3 o'clock, DALES GRAHAM, aged thirty-one years and four months.

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A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened by a double danger. He is not only compelled to breathe miasma, but to swallow it, since it infects not only the atmosphere, but the water. The aerial poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach. Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and secretive organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never. In the tropics, where the diseases originated by malaria are of a far more malignant type than those originated by the same cause in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sales, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fevers and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malaria and other causes.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

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Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street. Send for circular, or ask your druggists for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1.
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